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COMMUNIST RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON PARIS MEETING OF COMMUNIST, WORKERS PARTIES

Ponomarev Speech

LD301337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 80 p 4

[PRAVDA correspondent and TASS dispatch under the headline "In the Name of Peace in Europe"--report on speech by B.N. Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee secretary, at the Paris meeting of European communist and workers' parties for peace and disarmament]

[Text] Paris, 28 April, TASS--Comrade B.N. Ponomarev conveyed greetings from Soviet communists, from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the leadership of parties present at the meeting.

The CPSU delegation, B.N. Ponomarev said, considers it necessary first of all to note the pressing and urgent nature of this meeting. A very disturbing situation is taking shape in the world and in Europe. Such a development of events has demanded that our parties hold a meeting quickly, without delay. Events demand that we meet in order to consult efficiently [operativno] and in a businesslike manner concerning the political situation which has taken shape and, mainly the steps which could be taken against the threat of war hanging over Europe and over the whole world.

The present aggravation of the situation is not coincidental, and it did not start this year. Over the last few years the United States and NATO have carried out many measures designed to considerably strengthen their weaponry and to activate military preparations in general.

All these decisions and actions have come together to form a whole "doctrine" and to form the practice of antidetente which is obvious to everyone.

This means a reliance on a long-term, increasing arms race and on blocking disarmament talks, on undermining the military balance that has come about in the world and on abandoning the principle of equality and equal security.

This is a line toward confrontation with the countries of socialism.

This is a course towards blatant interference, including military interference, in the affairs of other states and peoples in the interests of the monopolies and with the aim of establishing the supremacy of American imperialism over many of the world's countries and areas.

In the late sixties and early seventies, leading circles in the United States seemed to have realized that there is no rational alternative to peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. But now, the concepts of "limited nuclear war" and the acceptability" of the use of nuclear weapons are back in fashion.

This approach arouses grave alarm throughout the world. That alarm was reflected, for example, in the stand taken by the most prominent representatives of U.S. medical circles, who recently published a document in which they spoke for all to hear about the consequences of nuclear war from the medical point of view, and about what the use of nuclear weapons would lead to.

As you know, they sent that document to L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev replied to the American scientists with an expression of full support for their concern and for their good intentions.

The scientists' opinion cannot be disputed. In the light of the threat outlined by them, is it fitting to appeal to disagreements and all sorts of other considerations in an attempt to justify reluctance to engage in joint discussion and joint action to avert that threat?

Long before the events in Afghanistan, the United States and its allies took decisions on long-term increases in their military expenditure, planned for many years ahead.

That the dangers to peace are perfectly real is shown by the material preparation for war which imperialism is carrying out on the most modern industrial basis, using the latest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution.

The arms race into which the United States has drawn nearly all the states of the world has assumed unprecedented dimensions. Its monstrous fruit is mountains of already stockpiled weapons of enormous destructive power. According to United Nations estimates, the arsenals of nuclear weapons approach 1.5 million bombs of the Hiroshima type. Their total power exceeds 50 billion tons of conventional explosive. With these weapons, all life on earth could be destroyed 15 times over.

But this is not enough for imperialism. The United States and NATO have begun to implement new military programs. There is a whole series of systems approaching, the appearance of which in arsenals will mean not only a further quantitative build up of military might but also a qualitatively new spiral in the arms race.

Of course, they might say that the Soviet Union is also a powerful military power and that it too is arming itself. Yes, this is true, but the whole history of the past 35 years confirms the irrefutable facts that measures taken by the USSR to strengthen defense capability have always only been a response to the actions of the West. "We, said Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, are forced to improve our defense, and I repeat are forced, because we are being confronted with an unrestrained arms race." (Vol. 6 p 117).

However, the entire military potential of the United States and NATO, in its essence, the tendencies of its development and its scale, bears not a defensive but rather an offensive character. In any case, in the United States and NATO military-political headquarters they do not hide their readiness to use nuclear arms first.

Communists of Europe cannot help but think now about another major problem as well, placed on the agenda by the aggravation of the international situation. At issue here is the preservation of the living standards achieved by the working people of the capitalist countries as a result of their long class struggle. If U.S. imperialism succeeds in again shoving Europe towards a "cold war", the living standards of the working people will plummet.

The most dangerous action recently was the decisions of the NATO Council session at the end of last year. They are aimed at securing NATO's military supremacy over the countries of the Warsaw Pact and disturbing the balance which has been reached which in its time became one of the material foundations of the detente process. Europe would be drawn into yet another round of the arms race. Saturation of Western Europe with yet greater numbers of American weapons, and their new nature, intensify its dependence on the policy of Washington and the Pentagon.

Besides the unreliability and unpredictability of the behavior of the U.S. administration, its tendency toward extreme and hysterical behavior and toward taking unexpected decisions that have not been coordinated with anyone, its predilection for the "use of force"--all this has been demonstrated tellingly enough in recent days.

The popular masses must see how seriously the threat to peace has approached in Europe as a result of the December decisions by NATO. After all, the NATO generals are planning to stage their main operations precisely in the "European theater of military actions". This term has long figured in NATO materials and even in the press.

In the dangerous military-political situation taking shape in Europe, special attention must be drawn to yet another circumstance: The role of main strike force in NATO's "European strategy" is being assigned to West Germany.

The United States is gradually involving its bloc partners in an aggressive policy which contradicts their national interests and leads to the liquidation of that which has been achieved in the sphere of pan-European cooperation since Helsinki. As a result of fierce pressure by the United States, alienation and suspicion is again being implanted, and barriers to cultural, athletic and other links among the peoples of our continent are being created. Thus under the cover of "Atlantic solidarity" the United States is striving to restore and strengthen its hegemony over its allies.

For us communists particular significance lies in the fact that the key question of the modern day--the question of war and peace--has again arisen with such severity precisely at a time when the world is experiencing colossal progressive changes.

It is precisely the desire to halt and even turn back social progress which engenders the practice of rattling nuclear arms and attempts at exerting influence by force, particularly in those countries and regions of the world which are quite illegally declared "the sphere of vital interests of America and the free world." This is the source of the reckless and, in form and content, adventurist policy of U.S. imperialism. This policy is aimed not only against the countries of the Warsaw Pact, Cuba and Vietnam but also many other countries. Particularly indicative in this respect are the aggressive actions against Iran. The latest action by the United States involving the launching of an armed assault on the territory of a sovereign state indicated how the U.S. administration acts unceremoniously and adventuristically.

The reasons for the charging up of the war threat which has its roots in the very nature of imperialism are inseparably linked with the increased influence that the most militaristic circles and the military-industrial complex have on U.S. policy and also on that of the other imperialist states.

What must be undertaken to put a powerful barrier on the road of military threat and to strengthen detente?

There are possibilities of halting the race to the precipice and of stopping the sinister plans of the militaristic forces. "The potential for detente" is great, particularly in Europe. Here detente has taken root the deepest.

But it is not enough only to speak of the threat which Washington's strategy is bringing to Europe and the whole world. One must act. And act enterprisingly, energetically and purposefully. In this respect the very fact that we are meeting in Paris is already important. Just look how alarmed the enemies of detente have become and to what lies they are resorting to discredit communists--the most consistent fighters against war. And this is understandable. The communists, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are in a better position than anyone else to assess the situation objectively. They know very well from where the military threat stems in reality and expose any deceit as regards this subject. Their plans are directed at defending the interests of peoples and their tasks are noble and disinterested. They can appeal with a clear conscience, openly and at the top of their voices for actions capable of stopping the slide toward war.

Communists have a full moral right--what is more it is their duty--to appeal to the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, to trade unions, to religious figures, to women's, youth and other organizations, to people involved in science and the arts, to parliamentarians and to business people to make every effort so as to:

--Thwart the dangerous NATO plans of deploying new American nuclear missiles on our continent;

--Stop a fresh round in the arms race which might result in catastrophic consequences for the whole of mankind;

--Repel attacks on the Helsinki Final Act and stop the sabotage of the whole matter of peaceful cooperation between the socialist and capitalist states of Europe;

--Not to allow the structure of exchanges in the sphere of science, culture, education and sport which was set in motion in the seventies to be broken and to discard obstacles along the road of establishing and developing trust, mutual understanding and friendship between peoples;

--To come out decisively against Washington's designs to impose on West Europe the role of apprentice "world gendarme", which contradicts the national interests of the West Europeans and threatens to drag them into adventures far from their own homes;

--Unmask the perfidious designs of the enemies of peace and detente and their militarist plans and try to ensure that the mass information media should serve not those who grow fat on war and the arms race but should serve the cause of peace and the coming-together of European peoples.

In the struggle for these and any other goals which assist the preservation of peace, communists are certainly not going to shut themselves up in their own circle. They do not counterpose their own initiatives to the proposals of other democratic forces. On the contrary, they strive toward a dialogue with them, toward finding ways and forms of joint actions and cooperation in achieving the goals which are common to all peaceloving forces.

It is precisely for this reason that we, for example, have regarded with interest the views on these problems of the social-democratic parties, and the Socialist International, expressed at the recent meetings of the social-democratic leaders in Vienna and Luxembourg. We also follow with great attention the activity of the working group which is preparing the platform of the Socialist International on questions of disarmament.

Only the united efforts of Europeans--both those who live in socialist Europe and those who live in its capitalist part--can erect a firm barrier to the threat of war, peace, people's security and socialism are indivisible. The Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, political parties representing the working class and other working people, trade unions, religious and other social movements opposing war, realistically-thinking ruling circles in Western Europe--these are the real forces which can restrain the arms race, and save and advance detente. Peace has to be defended together. That is the demand of the times.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, nobody should be in any doubt that it is fulfilling its duty, the duty of a peace-loving power, even now in this tense and explosive atmosphere.

The position of the USSR, the position of the CPSU in the face of this situation, is set forth in the latest speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in the speeches of other Soviet leaders, and in a number of official documents. That position can be defined in the words of L.I. Brezhnev, speaking on 22 February:

"The Soviet Union will be intimidated by no one. Our resources and capabilities are vast. We and our allies will always be able to stand up for ourselves and rebuff any hostile attacks. And no one will succeed in provoking us. To the doctrine of war hysteria and the feverish arms race we counterpose the doctrine of a consistent struggle for peace and security in the world."

The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that it is in no degree striving for military superiority. But neither will it tolerate a military superiority over the countries of socialism. We are deeply convinced that this position corresponds to the interests of all peoples.

The CPSU and USSR are for peace--lasting democratic and just peace. They will continue to implement their principled foreign-political course defined by the program of peace at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. We shall continue to implement this course together with our friends the socialist countries, and if we are talking about Europe, above all the member countries of the Warsaw Pact.

The Warsaw Pact emerged as a defense organization to counterbalance NATO, 6 years after the formation of NATO. Throughout the 25 years of its existence it has operated only and exclusively in this capacity. It would take a long time to ennumerate the peaceful initiatives of the Warsaw Pact. It would be useful merely to compare the proposals and acts of the Warsaw Pact organization with the decisions and practice of NATO. A striking contrast! In the first case they are all directed toward the preservation and consolidation of peace, averting nuclear conflict, not allowing military conflicts on the continent in general and curbing the arms race. And every NATO decision is, in fact, directed toward whipping up the arms race even further, provoking confrontation, departing from a serious examination of the Warsaw Pact's constructive initiatives, fanning anti-Soviet and antisocialist moods and poisoning the international atmosphere.

We do not state the problem as: Join the policy of one military alliance against another, B.N. Ponomarev went on. The question is posed differently: Whether to support a policy of detente or a policy against detente. And here, for representatives of the working movement, for genuinely antiwar forces, there is no third way. This way of putting the question by no means smooths out all the diversity in the situation of different countries. We simply want to warn against the illusion that by putting NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization on the same level it might be possible to solve the problems of war and peace for the benefit of peace. The whole essence and character of these organizations are diametrically opposed to each other.

The peoples must not allow themselves to be deceived, for when that happens, war becomes inevitable.

The tragic experience of the preparation and unleashing of the Second World War must not be forgotten. Then too, the most die-hard circles of the imperialist powers diverted the people's attention from the true causes of the mounting danger of war by shouting about the "Bolshevik threat." Today, on the eve of the 35th anniversary of victory, it is worthwhile to remind people of that loud and clear. But the main thing is to learn the lesson.

In our time, especially in recent months, distortion of the aims and motives of the Soviet Union has once again assumed incredible proportions. The myths of a "Soviet threat" and of Moscow's "expansion" and "hegemonistic ambitions" have been elevated to the rank of state policy. They have become part and parcel of the whole aggressive strategy of imperialism.

Anti-Sovietism and anticommunism have been turned into an instrument for shipping up the arms race, into a tool for putting pressure on Western public opinion and a weapon in the struggle not only against communists but also against all democrats, patriots and all opponents of war. Therefore, repulsing the slander and disinformation of bourgeois propagandists and politicians is a serious political and ideological problem. Without a solution to this it it not possible to count on success in the struggle for lasting peace and checking the arms race.

What, in actual fact, is the position of the Soviet Union? In contrast to the line of aggressive, reactionary circles the USSR proposes to all states that they strive in the 1980's to preserve detente as the dominating tendency in international relations and work to achieve real progress in the sphere of military detente.

The Soviet Union is ready to restrict, to ban any form of armament on conditions of complete reciprocity and without prejudicing the security of anyone.

The coming into force of the SALT II treaty would be of prime significance in the sphere of the quantitative and qualitative limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear arms. It is needed not only for the USSR and the United States, but for all countries. A year ago, on 13 May 1979, President Carter pronounced the following words: If the United States, having signed the SALT II treaty then refused to ratify it, it would find itself "in the role of an instigator of war who had refused to take part in the joint attempt to limit the spread of the most destructive weapons ever known to mankind." The peoples remember this statement and they certainly will condemn as instigators of war those who break the agreement which is of vital importance for mankind.

B.N. Ponomarev then went on to sum up the initiatives put forward in the last few years by the Soviet Union in the field of ending the arms race and disarmament.

The peoples must know: There is no "Soviet military threat". There are neither plans nor intentions for the USSR to attack either West European or other countries.

On the contrary, the Soviet Union is ready to cooperate with all peaceloving forces in the historical fight for peace, against military danger, and to save Europe from a disastrous war.

The peoples of Europe can, and are called upon, to do everything not to allow another war, to force the ruling circles of capitalist countries to end the arms' race and to start down the path of reducing arms to bring about the continuation of detente and to ensure the development of international relations in a spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding.

The "call" which we shall adopt at our meeting, said B.N. Ponomarev in conclusion, is imbued with the idea of the need for a broad association of all forces which come out against war--communists, socialists and social-democrats, other political parties and social movements, including Christian ones. Peace is common property and we have always been ready and are ready today, without any preliminary conditions or long preparation, to sit down at the "peace table" with all those who are ready to do so. In this connection, as L.I. Brezhnev said, "any road is acceptable and desirable for us if it leads to lasting peace."

From the CPSU's point of view this "appeal" reflects the aspiration and the positions of all communist parties, including of those which, for various reasons, are not represented at our meeting today.

This meeting, which is discussing what is to be done in the future and what might be the methods and directions for fighting for a Europe of peace, security and cooperation, might turn out to be an exceptionally timely and good start for further collective actions by the fraternal parties of Europe. We communists, who have tremendous responsibility for the fate of mankind, must not get bogged down in arguments at a time when it is necessary to sound the alarm. We must roll up our sleeves and set to work for peace, and involve in this work all those who oppose war by setting them an example through vivid and concrete actions.

Lopatin, Korzhev Report

LD291734 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 29, TASS--TASS correspondents Yuriy Lopatin and Yevgeniy Korzhev report:

The meeting of European communist and workers' parties for peace and disarmament is particularly topical now that peace and detente are under threat, and joint efforts of all peace-loving, democratic forces are essential to prevent the threat. This thought is the keynote of speeches by the participants in the European communists' forum.

The main cause of the present aggravation of the international situation is that imperialism does not want to put up with the change of the alignment of forces in favour of socialism and peace, with the consolidation of detente and with the headway of the forces of national and social emancipation, emphasized Hermann Axen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

According to Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, U.S. imperialism is aiming to gain world domination and is conducting an offensive against detente and security in Europe, against socialist countries and universal peace. This aggressive line finds Beijing leaders' unreserved support.

The leaders of the communists of Denmark, Norway, the FRG, Belgium, Greece and Turkey resolutely condemned the Pentagon's and NATO's plans aimed at drawing West European countries still deeper into the realization of their militarist designs and at turning Europe into a zone of nuclear conflict, deploying new systems of nuclear-missile weapons in its territory.

It is essential to frustrate those dangerous plans which arise from the decisions of NATO's December session, and it is important to counterpose the policy of reason to the policy of recklessness, Karl Heinz Schroeder, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Board of the German Communist Party, said.

In this connection many participants in the meeting gave a high appraisal of the new peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his speech in Berlin in October last year. One must recognize with particular gratitude the fact that the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community did not yield to U.S. provocations and remained calm, said Erwin Scharf, a delegate of the Austrian communists.

The very existence of the world socialist system is a guarantee that a third world war can be prevented, emphasized Ib Nerlund, the head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark.

Speaking of the role and objectives of the communists, Andrzej Werblan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, specially pointed out that the communist movement is the most resolute and effective force in the European Continent.

From the viewpoint of the state of affairs in Europe, the necessity of the communists' meeting in Paris is manifest in the present-day international conditions, stressed Aleksander Lilov, the head of the Bulgarian Communist Party delegation. Detente is the universal benefit. It has been of much benefit to all countries and continents, but most of all to Europe.

Paul Adjus, representative of the communists of Malta, voiced the conviction that the Paris meeting will help show to the peoples of Europe that all the communists of the continent are unanimous in the question of struggle for peace and agree to combine efforts with all political, public and religious circles which champion this lofty cause.

As Andreas Phantis, deputy general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), pointed out European communists' participation in the meeting is illustrative of the devotion to the principles of the 1978 Berlin Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties.

The Communist Party of Finland believes that as a result of the Paris meeting it would be useful to put forward an idea of holding a broader European forum for joint discussion of the problems of detente and disarmament, said Erkki Kivimaki, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee.

We are convinced, said Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, that the Paris meeting will become a new powerful impulse for invigoration of progressive, democratic and peace forces in the struggle for disarmament and stronger peace, against attempts by reactionary militarist circles to speed up a new round of the arms race and to frustrate the process of relaxation of international tension.

Appeal to European Peoples

LD291436 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1305 GMT 29 Apr 80

["The Appeal of the Communists to the Peoples of European Countries for Peace and Disarmament"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, April 29, (TASS)--We are transmitting the appeal to the peoples of Europe adopted here at the meeting of communist and workers' parties of Europe for peace and disarmament:

The senseless speeding up of the arms' race arouses concern in you. Peoples of the European countries, you are right to show vigilance.

The means of destruction and death piled up on our so densely populated continent or aimed against it are a great threat to our common fate. You also know what monstrous extravagance, what huge sums are diverted from goals of satisfying the daily needs and future development of the peoples and nations of Europe. You see what immense harm is being done to the cause of peace, detente, mutual trust and international cooperation by the recently unleashed campaign of military psychosis aimed at renewing the "cold war."

Nevertheless it is intended to deploy in the heart of Europe new nuclear arsenals; new attempts are being made to destroy the fruits of detente; agreements reached, and talks being held, and economic, cultural, sports and human ties are being openly called into question.

The peoples of our continent have paid a high price for the opportunity of finding out about the true cost of peace, durable friendship and cooperation. The 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerism makes it possible to be better aware of how much peace is one of the primary rights of man and a vital human boon.

All of us building our lives in one of the European countries can lose everything as a result of this dangerous escalation. Let us preclude the very possibility of the loss of this part of the earth, the considerable human and economic potential of which is needed by the whole of mankind, and let us defend its natural and historical riches which are part of man's belongings on earth.

Whoever we are and wherever we live in Europe we can only stand to gain from a solution to existing problems through negotiations; we can only stand to gain from a reduction in arms and armed forces, from making progress in disarmament which meets the demands of equal and guaranteed security for all states and peoples.

The forces needed to achieve this aim exist. We, communists, are advocates of peace, and we want disarmament, cooperation and friendship between peoples. This is why we say: Peace is our common affair and our joint struggle is capable of ensuring the triumph of this matter.

We shall try to achieve the revocation of the NATO decision on the production and deployment of new American missiles in Europe or a real halt in the implementation of these decisions in order to start effective talks on medium-range missiles in conditions of equality and equal security. We shall jointly strive for the quickest possible ratification of the SALT II treaty and the continuation of talks on further reducing strategic weapons.

To fight for decisive progress at the Vienna talks and for the reduction of military forces and arms and support all partial measures going in this direction, including the creation on our continent of zones free of nuclear weapons and having guarantees of the nonuse of these weapons against them.

To fight together for the convocation in 1980 of the Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation. We shall place before ourselves the goal of moving on further in the realization by all states of the positions of the Final Act of the conference in Helsinki, in particular by means of consolidating political detente through military detente.

Urge the convocation in Warsaw of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament.

To demand the implementation of the decisions of the UN special session on disarmament.

To come out in favor of the assets thus released being directed toward development and to the struggle against hunger, as the nonaligned countries propose. This meets the interests of all mankind.

Yes, the struggle for disarmament is now a major issue!

We, the communists of all the countries of Europe, are prepared, when it comes to the question of the struggle for peace and disarmament, for any dialogue, for any talks and for any joint actions. We would like all peace-loving forces to join together with this aim in mind. Whatever our nationality, our convictions or our way of life, we speak to you all--communists, socialists, social-democrats, Christians, people of other denominations.

"Peace is our common property!"

Gathering together for this meeting we speak of our desire for an open initiative, within the framework of which would be implemented the broadest contacts and the broadest dialogue would be conducted. We are prepared, in forms acceptable to all, for consultations and exchange of views with all forces in Europe who are resolved to act in the spirit of Helsinki and in the foresight of Madrid in the interests of continuing the policy of detente and to seek ways of reducing armaments on our continent.

Men and women of good will, we will act together in each country and in Europe as a whole.

In unity, the cause of progress, happiness and peace will triumph.

Marchais Speech at Reception

LD292042 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 29, TASS--Speaking today at a reception in honour of the delegates of the meeting of the communist and workers' parties of Europe for peace and disarmament, general secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais has said: This meeting held on the initiative of the Polish United Workers Party and the French Communist Party has been crowned with success and reached the clear-out and positive aim set to it--to make a contribution of communist and workers parties of Europe, which are a large force, to the noble and humane cause of peace and disarmament.

The destinies of detente in Europe are inseparably linked with the destinies of our peoples, said the general secretary of the French Communist Party. Exactly therefore we believed that we not only have the right but we must speak out in public our opinion on this vital matter, call upon the peoples of our continent to take into their hands the struggle for peace, detente, peaceful coexistence, friendship between peoples, to call for cohesion of all forces ready to act for the sake of reaching concrete and constructive goals.

The discussion at a very high level that was taking place at the meeting in the past two days, he said, reaffirmed that in conditions of strict observance of the principles of full independence and equality, on the basis of which our relations are built, irrespective of differences and divergences existing between us on some matters, the communist and workers parties are able of playing a fruitful and distinctive role in the struggle for a peaceful Europe.

Our warm desire is to see others participating in this with the same determination, with the same consistency and that competition in this noble sphere should lead to the necessary cooperation between all those who, like us, want to work for the good of detente and cooperation. We by no means oppose national and international initiatives, initiatives of communist and workers' parties and initiatives undertaken jointly with socialist, socio-democratic forces, circles of a religious trend to promote the goals which are up to the interests of the people.

It is in this spirit that the call has been couched. Formulated in the call are well-reasoned and realistic slogans that can help promote the broadest actions in every country and on an all-European plane. We are confident that thereby we act in the spirit of internationalist solidarity which binds us together with all peace-loving, pregressive and revolutionary forces whose activities in the most different forms characterizes our epoch.

In conclusion Georges Marchais asked the representatives of the parties, who attended the Paris meeting, to convey upon the return to their countries, fraternal May-Day greetings to their comrades and to assure them of the internationalist solidarity of the French Communists.

Zagladin Talk on Meeting

LD302040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Unscheduled talk by Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] Soviet radio listeners are already well acquainted with the meeting of the communist and workers' parties of Europe for peace and disarmament, which took place in Paris.

The Soviet press widely published the documents of the meeting, correspondents' reports on what was happening in the course of its work, and finally, condensed texts of the speeches of all the participants in this meeting. What can one say to add to this, as a commentary?

Probably the first thing which should be stressed is that this was a very important event. Why? The very moment in the international situation when the meeting assembled, the situation was exacerbated to a considerable degree by the actions of imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism--a situation in which people do not know what to expect next. In many countries of Europe, we were told here in Paris by observers from these countries, the representatives of fraternal parties and journalists, they are wondering what they can expect tomorrow from the Americans, from the present administration, which is showing a total lack of definition in its actions, and I would say lack of consistency, in its actions. It was at this very moment, an alarming moment for people, that communists assembled in order to say: We are for the existence and development and continuance of peace; we are for turning away from this atmosphere of nervousness to an atmosphere of calm, from this atmosphere of a revival of detente and the continuation of detente in all its aspects; we are for the humane triumphing over the inhumane. This was in itself an exceptionally important aspect of this meeting.

The second point I would like to stress is the fact that it is precisely the communists who are making just such an appeal at this moment. And here it must be plainly said that it is not only the communists now who are for peace. Recognition of the danger of imperialist policy is widespread; whether it is spoken about openly or not is not important. Representatives of the most widely different political forces--social democrats, socialists, liberals and Christians of various kinds, Catholics, Catholic parties, protestant organizations and other religious organizations, trade union and women's organizations youth and war veterans' organizations, i.e. the most widely varied forces and organizations are issuing statements expressing alarm, concern, a desire to return the world to the times of detente, to turn all events toward strengthening detente, the deepening and augmenting of political detente by military detente, and so on. So it is not only the communists who favor this. But the sort of appeal which was adopted here, which is widely known through the Soviet press, was adopted only by the communists, and this is very important. Comrade Werblen, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and member of the Politburo of that party, who concluded the work of the meetings--and one must remind our listeners that the Polish party together with the French were coorganizers of the meeting--said the results of the meeting will facilitate the implementation of the duty of our parties, communist parties, to the peoples of their own countries and the peoples of other countries, the implementation of their historic mission, their historic responsibility to people. And this is really very important, because it was the communists who decided on this step, took it, and have stated precisely and clearly to everyone what they think about the present situation and what must be done to put it right. Moreover, their answer to this question is, I would say, very realistic. After all, if you read the document attentively you will find no predictions or proposals of a utopian nature. It is a call, a call to action--and this is the third point I wish to make--to act in a struggle for completely practical aims.

What are these aims? First of all, the liquidation of the blind alley in Europe which arose as a result of the NATO Council's decision in Brussels last year. The arms race in Europe must be halted, particularly the arms race in nuclear missile weapons, and for this it is necessary for NATO to either cancel or--maybe one should press this question more realistically; NATO should stop the actual implementation of its decisions and then negotiations would be possible--negotiations on preserving parity and reducing the level of that parity, to reduce the level of military confrontation, and strengthen the foundations of European peace.

Further, the participants in the meeting called for the ratification and bringing into force of the SALT II treaty. Maybe this is not a European matter, at any rate this might seem to be the case inasmuch as it is a treaty between the United States and the USSR; but the Europeans are no less concerned than everyone else about the policy of delaying the ratification, putting off the ratification for an indefinite period. And the communists demand that, together with all forces, one should come out for this ratification.

I shall not repeat the entire document. That would be unnecessary and senseless. But to put it briefly, the demands put forward by the communists, the proposals for aims of struggle which they are making to others--these are aims which are shared by others. They are not something which would be suitable only for the communists. I might of course be asked: But if this is so, why did the communists do all this? I answer: For the very reason that the others did not do it.

And finally the fourth point:

During the meeting, many comrades from other fraternal parties, correspondents from the newspapers of the other fraternal parties, correspondents of the bourgeois press, radio and television, asked: Is it a good thing that not all the parties in Europe took part in this meeting? We always said: Of course not. We always said that of course it would have been a good thing if all the parties of Europe had taken part in this meeting. On the other hand, it is no tragedy that not all took part. This only means one thing: That the other parties considered that this particular form of the struggle was not suitable for them. Really, there is no doubt they can struggle in other ways. Certainly, I repeat, it would have been better had they been here. But the fact that they were not here did not prevent another thing, that is, that the aims which were put forward, the ideas which were put forward correspond with the interests of each European state, each European people and each citizen of every European country, whether he is a communist or not, whether he took part in the meeting or not. These aims are common for all. Those who did take part in the meeting are fully convinced of this. And this is very important, very significant. Therefore, in any case for us, for those who did take part from our party, the CPSU, I would say that our participation was organic. It was fully in accordance with the interests of our people.

We shall shortly mark the 35th anniversary of the end of World War II. There is no need to recall all the losses suffered by our people, all the sufferings of our people at the front and behind the lines, to gain that victory--a victory which was necessary not only for us but for all mankind. And here, voting for this document which was adopted unanimously, our delegation headed by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in effect was fulfilling the will of all our people who really do not want war, who want peace, who are full of the urge to learn all the lessons from the past, for the sake of the future, and to work in the future in such a way as to prevent the repetition of the tragedy which really brought tremendous trials to all the peoples of Europe, and which no one wants to repeat.

Orlov Commentary

LD301750 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 30 Apr 80

["The Fiery Word of European Communists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 30, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Orlov writes:

Already the first international comments on the results of the Paris meeting of European communists for peace and disarmament give every ground to believe that the fiery word of the communists, addressed to all people of good will in Europe and throughout the world, will mark a new stage in the development of the struggle for settling the biggest problem of the time, that of strengthening peace and stopping the arms race.

The appeal of the communists holds special significance today when a campaign of military psychosis, aimed at resuming the cold war, is being fanned up at the United States' initiative, when the actions of reactionary militaristic circles are becoming increasingly dangerous. These forces stake on a lasting and ever growing arms race and on blocking the talks on disarmament, on undermining the military balance that has formed in the world and on abandonment of the principle of equality and equal security.

According to the U.N. figures, the nuclear arsenal is already approaching 1.5 million bombs of the Hiroshima type, thus creating a possibility for destroying all living things on earth fifteen times over. Especially dangerous are the means of destruction stockpiled in the densely populated Europe. The communists stress the need for ruling out the very possibility of destruction of this region of the world, a region whose manpower and economic potential is needed by the whole of mankind.

It is the firm belief of the communists that all the peace forces, whatever their nationality, convictions, and way of life, should rally in the struggle for achieving such concrete aims as cancellation of NATO's decisions to manufacture and deploy new American missiles in Europe so that effective talks on medium-range missiles could be started in conditions of equality and equal security.

They call upon the peoples to press for an earliest ratification of the SALT-II treaty, for progress at the Vienna talks. Among the other concrete tasks which are put forward by the communists is the struggle for calling this year a meeting in Madrid on European security and cooperation, for progress in the implementation by all states of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, for the convocation in Warsaw of a European conference on military detente and disarmament.

The Soviet public has received the appeal of the European communists with great satisfaction. The Soviet Union's attitude to the problems of peace and disarmament is clearly expressed in the letter sent recently by the foreign minister of the USSR to the U.S. secretary general concerning the tasks of the second disarmament decade.

The Soviet Union reaffirmed its readiness to limit and ban any type of weapons on a reciprocal basis by agreement with other states, without diminishing, of course, the security of anyone, on terms of complete reciprocity of states which possess such arms. This position was confirmed more than once at the meetings of the Disarmament Committee which ended in Geneva recently.

The European and world public enthusiastically support the appeal of European communists for joint actions in each country and in Europe at large, their striving for initiative that would help establish the broadest contacts and hold the broadest dialogue on the problems of peace and disarmament.

Ponomarev on Results

LD302159 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Ponomarev, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Paris for home today. It had been taking part in the meeting of communist and workers parties of Europe for peace and disarmament. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Plissonnier, Politburo member and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, and Chervonenko, the USSR's ambassador to France.

The CPSU delegation returned to Moscow today.

Before leaving for home Comrade Ponomarev gave an interview to a Soviet television correspondent in Paris. Answering a question on how he evaluated the results of the completed meeting of European communists for peace and disarmament, Comrade Ponomarev said:

[Begin Ponomarev recording] The meeting was indupitably timely and necessary. The fact is that at present we have before us an intensification of international tension. A campaign has been launched against detente. There is an endless build up of armaments in the NATO countries.

All the delegations of the fraternal parties stressed that direct responsibility for the arms race and this tension is borne by imperialism, first and foremost U.S. imperialism. The aggressive course of imperialism is extending both to Europe and to the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia and other regions of the world.

The entire international situation powerfully demands that all public forces and the broad masses of the people be on their guard in the fight against the military danger and for the cause of peace and disarmament. It is precisely to this end that the appeal to the peoples of Europe adopted at the meeting is directed. This (?names) the specific goals for which the communists of Europe call on their peoples to struggle.

The task at the forefront is to (?demand) the repeal of the NATO decision on the production and deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. The participants in the meeting have appealed to socialist and social democratic parties, trade unions and all people to hold peace dear and to launch joint action (?to achieve this).

Participants in the forum have stressed that the Soviet Union is waging an historic battle for peace, and against the arms race. The meeting of communists took place on the eve of the international holiday of the working people, May Day, and it is by now already known that the May Day demonstrations in cities throughout the whole world will be anti-war in character (?and dedicated to) the defense of the interests of the working class, the working masses, and to active fight for the implementation of those goals put forward at the forum.

The delegations of the fraternal parties have asked us to convey a cordial greeting to Soviet communists and to the entire Soviet people, and ardent congratulations on May Day. [end recording]

Return to Moscow

LD302009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Moscow from Paris today. It had taken part in the meeting of communist and workers parties of Europe for peace and disarmament. At Moscow airport the delegation was welcomed by Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Pegov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of a CPSU Central Committee department; and other officials.

WARSAW PACT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET IN MAY

LD281910 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 28, TASS--According to the previous agreement, a regular meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization countries will be held in Warsaw in mid-May, 1980.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING DISCUSSED AT MOSCOW CONFERENCE

LD291137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] A conference of maritime transport ministry and department chiefs from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia was held in Moscow on 15-16 April. Representatives from Vietnam and Cuba attended as observers.

The conference participants noted with satisfaction the successful expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of socialist cooperation and mutual assistance, including cooperation in maritime transport. They noted an improvement in the use of national merchant fleets and ports and the further development of cooperation in the cargo sphere.

The desire was expressed to continue efforts to encourage participation by their national shipping lines in transporting goods by sea between the CEMA member countries and also with third countries, bearing in mind that such cooperation will not be accompanied by administrative restrictions on other foreign flags.

While discussing problems of contemporary world shipping the conference participants noted that economic depression and currency instability in the developed capitalist countries are having a disorganizing influence on international relations in world shipping, increasing maritime transport costs, including expenditures in port, aggravating competition and giving rise to protectionist tendencies. It was stressed that the desire of Western countries' ship owners to secure the key positions in world maritime transport leads only to the creation of exclusive groupings, to the detriment of the other participants in the transport process and at the cost of further aggravating conflicts in world shipping.

At the same time it was noted that, in implementing structural changes in world shipping, international intergovernmental organizations, primarily the UNCTAD shipping committee, have a proper role to play. In particular, cooperation between the socialist and developing countries in this committee could accelerate a suspension and subsequently stage-by-stage abolition of the practice of open registration of ships, in the interests of developing countries' national shipping and their justified wish for a just share in transporting goods for their own foreign trade.

While advocating the establishment of a new order in international economic relations, as defined by the Sixth UN General Assembly special session decisions, the conference participants stressed the future changes in maritime relations must be built on equal rights for existing socioeconomic systems and must exclude any discrimination based on geographical location level of economic development or differences in forms of ownership.

Following the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the conference participants stated that the socialist countries' shipping lines are ready to continue developing cooperation with all participants in international shipping on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage, respect for sovereignity and national interests.

MARCHUK HAS MOSCOW TALKS WITH BLOC SCIENCE CHIEFS

LD291251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] During the 21st session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Moscow a meeting took place between G. I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and those taking part in the session. There was an examination of questions of the further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the CEMA countries. A Yugoslav representative attended the talk. G. I. Marchuk received N. Papazov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technical Progress; H. Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR minister of science and technology; D. Maydar, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology; J. Gorski, Polish Minister of Science, higher education and technology; I. Ursu, first vice chairman of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology; and L. Supka, CSSR minister for technological and investment promotion, and had a talk with them on topical problems of the development of science and technology.

KORNILOV STRESSES SOCIALIST COMMUNITY UNITY

LD281423 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA **ZHIZN** in Russian 26 April 1980 carries on page 3 a 1,600 word "International Review" entitled "Under the Motto of Peace" by observer Yuriy Kornilov. The article stresses the unity of the socialist community, "no longer an island, but a vast and mighty continent in the hostile ocean of imperialism," its industrial might and its international authority, and contrasts its past and present efforts to achieve peace and detente with Washington's alleged advocacy of the "policy of strength" and confrontation. Kornilov criticizes the "astronomical" U.S. military budget, the U.S. "buildup" in the Near East region and its "interference" in Afghan affairs which "obliged that country's government to turn to the Soviet Union for help."

JOURNALISTS INTERVIEWED OLYMPICS, IRAN, AFGHANISTAN

NC291050 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 28 Apr 80 pp 26-34

[Interview by Claude Khoury of Soviet journalists Daniil Kraminov, editor in chief of ZA RUBEZHOM and secretary of the Soviet Journalists' Union; and Igor Belyayev, Middle East and Africa correspondent for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, in Beirut in English--date of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you anticipate a reconciliatory move on the part of the Soviet Union over Afghanistan that would avert a boycott of the Olympic games by the United States and a number of its allies?

Kraminov: We don't consider that there is any connection between a boycott of the Olympic games and the events in Afghanistan. We think that the events in Afghanistan were just a pretext for the U.S. administration to declare a boycott.

Since we see no connection, we can't expect any move on our side, because our move in Afghanistan was at the request of the Afghan Government. Only that government can make any decisions on problems that arise between our country and Afghanistan.

Belyayev: If the Soviet Government should take any steps toward interpreting Carter's decision as justified, it would set a very bad precedent. We would then be making a connection between politics and sports. It would automatically mean that the next Olympic games--and not necessarily those in Los Angeles only--will be permamently connected with the current politics, with the balance of power...

In principle, we are against any connection between sports and politics. This automatically means, in my view, that the Soviet Union will not move in this direction.

[Question] So we should not expect any reconciliatory move in the near future on this problem?

Kraminov: It depends on whether or not the dangers of intervention from others in Afghanistan cease. It depends entirely on the forces which created this situation in Afghanistan. If they make the proper move demanded by the Afghan Government, then I think anything is possible regarding reconciliatory moves. But politically, it depends on those forces which created the situation in Afghanistan.

[Question] Are the Soviet citizens aware of the condemnation of the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan by many countries?

[Answer] Kraminov: Yes, certainly. Our media tell them everything about it. And they are aware of the moves taken by the U.S.A., Western Europe, China and Pakistan.

[Question] As pressmen, do you believe that the citizens in general are in favor of the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan?

Kraminov: Certainly, yes. You know that deep feelings for international revolutionary solidarity is a part of our mentality. It is our duty to help people when they ask for our help. There are some people who don't like it, but the sweeping majority is in favor.

Belyayev: Why is Soviet help for Middle Eastern countries against Israel justified and a Soviet move in Afghanistan to help the Afghan Government and Afghan people unjustified? I don't understand this reasoning. Let us be wise and quiet and see which move is the successful one.

If I am asked as a Soviet journalist and citizen if I think the Soviet move is a success, I will answer yes.

[Question] President Carter has threatened to follow up his sanctions against Iran with military action if the hostages are not released. What do you expect Soviet reaction to be in such an eventuality? How would your country view U.S. military action against a border state like Iran? Would your country, for instance, help ease the effects of a naval blockade against Iran?

Kraminov: Naturally we condemn an increase of U.S. warships in the Persian Gulf. Our leaders, our press and our people would condemn any military action which might be undertaken by the U.S. We would consider it pure aggression.

Even now, the situation created by the Americans in the area, in the Persian Gulf, is dangerous. It is against all international laws. You can't send your warships to the shores of another country. It is not proper behavior from an international point of view.

The Soviet Union has repeated several times, quite clearly, that it would not take a favorable view of any outside intervention in Iran. Leonid Brezhnev himself said this as early as November, 1978.

[Question] Should we expect an explosion if your warships and U.S. warships get too close to each other along the shores of Iran?

Belyayev: I think this is an oversimplification. But in my opinion, U.S. military action against Iran will be a great mistake... not only Carter's mistake, but a mistake by the United States in the Middle East and in the whole world.

We are in favor of diplomatic immunity. We are in favor of freeing the U.S. hostages because of many international laws and conventions. But at the same time, we are aware of the conflicts which provoked this situation--such as the shah's wealth and his extradition. They should solve these problems peacefully, considering American and Iranian interests.

But the actual U.S. approach--economic sanctions, naval blockades, etc--is a foolish one in the Middle East.

[Question] How would you describe Soviet-Iranian relations in the light of the crackdown on the Tudeh Party and all the leftist organizations that contributed to the downfall of the shah?

Kraminov: So far we consider Iranian-Soviet relations normal. I don't think that the current internal problems in Iran will affect or change our relations.

Belyayev: The relations between Bani-Sadr or Khomeyni and the leftist organizations are purely internal matters. We do not interfere in the internal affairs of any country.

Now the Iranian authorities intend to clear all revolutionary elements out of all universities, including Tehran University. But I do not think this is an indication that the Iranian authorities are against any leftist activity in the country. If, for instance, the Iranian authorities were to ban the Tudeh Party or the Mujahideen al-Khalq organizations tomorrow, maybe it would produce something. But as Comrade Kraminov stressed, it would be a purely internal affair.

[Question] But Ayatollah Khomeyni verbally attacks the Soviet Union as well as the United States. And if I am not mistaken, I think that the Tudeh Party, which is the Iranian communist party, is backed by the Soviet Union?

Kraminov: We feel sorry that they have put us (Moscow and Washington) on the same level. They are making a mistake. We can't explain to them that they are making a mistake. They have to realize on their own that it is a mistake. Khomeyni is wise enough to understand. And we hope that he will understand that the Soviet Union and the United States are quite different countries. We have never exploited Iran, and we will not use our geographical proximity to Iran. As you know, we have 1,500 kilometers of common borders. The Americans are saying now that we are going to enter Iran through either Pakistan or Afghanistan. But we have quite enough Iranian border to move across and we would have used that had we had any intention of entering Iran. So it is nonsense for the U.S. to say that the Afghan situation is a prelude to Soviet interference in Iranian internal affairs.

Belyayev: Don't you think that the critics of the Soviet Union by Iranian leaders is sometimes for logical tactical reasons?

Criticizing the two superpowers simultaneously--the Americans very heavily and energetically, and at the same time and Soviet Union to maintain some sort of equilibrium--is, I suppose, a wise approach to the situation which now exists in Iran. We do not worry too much about Khomeyni's criticism, because as Comrade Kraminov said, he is wise enough and politically minded enough to see who Iran's enemy is--and it is not the Soviet Union. At the same time, we are aware that not all the populations of the world are Marxists or anti-Marxist. I think that political understanding exists between Iran and the Soviet Union. Of course there are difficulties and local problems and we are ready to solve these problems as soon as possible, as Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin have already stated.

[Question] Should the Western world boycott Iranian oil exports altogether? Would the Soviet Union be prepared to step in and buy Iran's oil production to keep the Iranian economy afloat?

Kraminov: It would be difficult for any one country to buy all of Iran's production, but it is our general policy to try to help a boycotted country, because we have always been against any kind of boycott. How and what can be done depends on many things. But of course, if they ask us to help them, we are ready to do so.

Belyayev: It depends on Iran's moves. If Iran does not ask the Soviet Union for any economic aid, how would it be possible to move in that direction? But if Iranian revolutionary leaders were to see in the near future the possibility of Iranian-Soviet cooperation in economic and oil affairs, we would help. It all depends on Iran.

[Question] How indicative is the fact that the Soviet media have taken Iran's side in its dispute with Iraq, while the U.S. national security advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has taken the side of Iraq, especially since Iraq has a treaty of friendship with Moscow?

Belyayev: First of all, Brzezinski is an international provocateur. He went to Pakistan to instigate anti-Soviet feelings in order to influence Ziaul Haq to move against Kabul and against Moscow. He went to the Pakistan-Afghanistan border and manipulated a Chinese-made machine gun which he shot in the direction of Afghanistan. He did everything in his power to make Soviet-Pakistani relations worse.

But it seems that Ziaul Haq is more intelligent than Brzezinski thought. He realized that he would have to pay for American help with the blood of the Pakistani people, so he sent the U.S. help back with his compliments.

I can see Brzezinski is playing the same game in his dealings with the Iraqi Government. Brzezinski wants Iraq to clash with Iran.

We are just the opposite. We don't want them to clash. We consider them neighborly countries and we don't want neighbors to clash. We want them to have relations which are as good, fruitful and peaceful as possible.

[Question] In the event of an armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, would the Soviet Union, for instance, refrain from supplying Iraq with military hardware?

Belyayev: Our current prediction is that such a war will not occur.

You know that in 1921 we concluded treaties with Afghanistan, Turkey and Iran. We also made the same approach to China. When this neighborhood belt was created, we did our best to make this area a very important factor of stability.

Now we feel the same way. We want to see this region very quiet. That is one of the reasons why we are opposed to Israeli aggression and any other explosive situation in the Middle East, as well as in regions which concern us directly--Iran and Afghanistan or other neighboring countries.

Our fundamental approach to the problem is this: The Soviet Union is permanently in favor of a stable peace, not only on the Soviet-Iranian or Soviet-Turkish or Soviet-Afghan borders, but in the whole region.

[Question] Two weeks ago, the Iranian ambassador to Moscow called on the Soviet Union to stop arms deliveries to Iraq. How do you expect the Soviet Union to react to this demand?

Belyayev: Let Moscow decide. We are only journalists. Let them take the decision and then we will do our job: comment.

[Question] Has the Soviet Union offered to supply Iran with arms to make up for the U.S. arms embargo?

Kraminov: We are not partners in a deal with Iran, so we cannot answer you. We don't think it is necessary to comment on events which have not yet occurred.

[Question] What threat, if any, does the Islamic revolution of Ayatollah Khomeyni pose in terms of creating unrest among the 50 million Soviet Muslims?

Kraminov: I think there is no threat at all, because the Soviet Muslims are very faithful Soviet citizens. They are members of what we call "the family of the Soviet Union". And naturally, religious feelings never interfere in the political and economic activities of the Soviet Union's people.

We have never considered any move by Islamic forces in Iran and other Muslim countries as a reason for any internal problems, the relations between all our people have been, are and I hope will remain good.

[Question] Do you anticipate a regional conference to ease tension over Afghanistan--a conference that would group, for instance, the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Pakistan, China and Iran?

Kraminov: I can't say anything about the Soviet Union, but the intention of the governments of India, and other countries to find what they call a peaceful solution to the Afghan problem is good. I think these are people who will accept everything that can defuse this area. They approve of any move which can lead to an end to any sort of fighting by the so-called Afghan rebels. The end of the fighting means a peaceful life for the Afghanistan people.

The Afghan people are poor people, and 90 percent of the population is illiterate. These people need education and food, which are impossible to provide under the present conditions of internal and external war.

So any move in that direction would be hailed and applauded by the Soviet people. But I cannot say whether such a conference will be held.

Belyayev: The first step toward any conference must be taken by Afghanistan. First of all an appeal should be made to the Afghan Government. Then let us see Kabul's position towards any effort which may be undertaken in the near future to resolve the problem. I suppose at that point we will see the beginning of a solution for the Afghan people.

I suppose it was a positive sign when the Pakistani president, Ziaul Haq mentioned some days ago that they were closing the camps of the so-called Afghan rebels.

Comrade Brezhnev was very clear on this point. Guarantee that the threat from the outside will be ended and tomorrow the Afghan question will be non-existent. I suppose this is the real way to reach a real solution.

[Question] Why did the EEC project for the neutralization of Afghanistan fall on deaf Soviet ears?

Kraminov: The Soviet Union is not Afghanistan and Afghanistan is not the Soviet Union. So any plan must be sent to Kabul and only Kabul can decide whether or not the plan is a good one. All the countries are sending their plans to all the capitals except to the one that is directly concerned--Kabul.

[Question] Yes, but Afghanistan without the Soviet Union can't do much.

Kraminov: Do you think so? Afghanistan is an independent country and nobody can decide for it. The fate of Afghanistan must be decided by its people. So it is absolute nonsense to say that everything is being decided in Moscow. No problem can be discussed without the participation of the Kabul government.

Belyayev: Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington proposes the neutralization of Afghanistan. As far as I can see, the essence of this proposal is to make interference in Afghan internal affairs possible by dictating what must be done to create a so-called neutral Afghanistan.

I believe that the decision of the Afghan Government to reject this plan was correct.

[Question] How true is the recent statement by Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani that the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan is aimed at getting closer to the Arab oil fields and the international oil trade routes?

Kraminov: It is nonsense. Our move in Afghanistan, as I said before, was in response to a request from the Kabul government to help defend the country against external forces which threatened to invade the country.

Zaki Yamani just reports what the American press has been saying, from beginning to end.

They want to frighten the people of the United States by saying that the Russians, or "Soviets," as they call us, may take the oil reserves in the Persian Gulf, and the poor Americans will then have to go on foot, which is impossible for any American. The American does not use his legs, he uses his car.

[Question] But there are reports which say that Soviet oil reserves will decrease in the 1980's and that you will need to import oil this decade.

Kraminov: Who knows about the Soviet oil reserves? But I will tell you that there is no need to worry about our oil reserves.

[Question] Is SALT II dead or do you see a chance of its ultimate ratification by Congress?

Kraminov: This SALT II agreement could have been ratified last summer (before the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan) if the U.S. Government had really wanted it to be ratified. They can ratify the SALT agreement any time they want. Until now, they have not really tried to pass the SALT II agreement through the Senate.

I was in the United States some 6 months, so I am aware of the situation there. They used SALT II not to pass the agreement itself, but to pass their military program. They drew up some sort of agreement between the government, the Pentagon and the Senate. They discussed the SALT II agreement, but in fact they approved the military program of the U.S. administration such as the MX and other military items which cost the American taxpayer just about $90 billion.

They used the SALT II agreement, which is aimed at decreasing military forces, to increase those forces as much as possible. That is a typical American way of disarmament.

So it all depends on whether or not they get enough money for arms. If they find that they have got enough money, they will approve the SALT II agreement.

[Question] With detente badly shaken and the Soviet-American cold war resumed--or almost--do you think the scheduled Gromyko-Vance meeting in Vienna in mid-May can succeed in easing tension between the two superpowers?

Kraminov: We always have been and still are in favor of better, closer relations with the United States.

[Question] At the end of February 1980, Brezhnev declared very clearly that in spite of the grain and corn embargo, we are in favor of better neighborly relations with the U.S.A., because as you know we have common borders (between Alaska and Siberia). There is no change in our policy.

Kraminov: I know Gromyko's feelings and position. If the other side will take a few small steps in the right direction, Gromyko will take two more steps in the right direction.

[Question] Do you believe that the meeting between Vance and Gromyko will take place in mid-May?

Kraminov: I cannot be sure of anything. They have an opportunity to meet in Vienna for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Austrian state treaty. Gromyko and Vance may use this occasion to meet, if only as friends. After all, they have known each other for such a long time.

But it depends on the wishes of the American Government. It depends on whether they are going to make any move in the right direction and whether they want to improve U.S.-Soviet relations. As for us, it has always been the Soviet Union's general policy to have good relations with all countries.

[Question] The steadfastness and confrontation front resolved last week to post a military force in Syria with a Syrian commander and to send Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to Moscow in an attempt to restore what the front called the military balance in the area. How responsive do you expect the Soviet Union to be to such a request?

Belyayev: These decisions are very important. But first of all, it is necessary to understand what is going on in the region.

There is no united Arab position on Israeli aggression, for instance. The Arab world is divided into two parts. The majority of the Arab countries, including the steadfastness and confrontation front, is against Camp David.

The members of the steadfastness front (Libya, South Yemen, Algeria, Syria and the PLO) are the friends of the Soviet Union. What this means is that if Colonel al-Qadhdhafi visits Moscow in the near future and asks for aid, he will be given a positive answer. But this is my personal opinion. It is not an official opinion. Everything depends on the exact time he plans to visit Moscow.

[Question] Is it within Soviet strategy, for instance, to help restore a military balance of power between Israel and the Arabs opposed to Camp David?

Belyayev: That depends on the Arabs themselves. If the Arabs demand it, I believe the Soviet answer may be positive. But setting the limits and methods depends on the Arabs themselves.

Last year I was visiting Kuwait and I met several Kuwaiti officials. I was told that the Arabs, especially Kuwait, wanted to agree on a so-called united Arab strategy after Camp David, and I was asked the same question: What about the Soviet position toward the Arabs? I replied that it all depended on the Arabs.

The initiative must be taken by the Arabs. The Soviet Union is not interested in creating in the Middle East a new military structure, or a new economic structure, or some specific political infrastructures just to cooperate. Not at all. We have been fighting for a long time for the common causes. The Arab cause, relating to the occupied Palestinian territories and Jerusalem, is a just cause, and Camp David has neglected this cause.

The Soviet position is very clear. But sometimes the Arabs seem convinced that the Soviet position will remain unchanged. Yes, it will, but at the same time, the Arabs should not overdo it. For instance, when the Arabs need help they come and ask us, but afterwards they tell us ma' as-salamah (goodbye) and they forget us, because they have taken what they wanted.

[Question] Do you visualize an end to the crisis in Lebanon, and do you think a solution for the problem of south Lebanon can be found outside a general settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict?

Belyayev: So far, I do not see a fruitful comprehensive solution to the problem in south Lebanon in particular and the Lebanese problem in general. And I do agree that it would be very difficult to find a solution to Lebanon's problems outside a general settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

[Question] Do you think UNIFIL should be given more military prerogatives?

Belyayev: It depends on the UN Security Council decision and the discussions which are to take place in the near future. In the light of recent events, I think that it will be necessary to take fruitful steps forward against Israeli aggression.

[Question] What, to the Soviet Union, is the alternative to the Camp David process? And how can this alternative be made to work?

Kraminov: The Soviet position is well known. We condemn the Camp David process and we have done so from the very beginning. While the peace treaty was being signed in Washington, Gromyko was in New York, and he condemned it then. The alternative must be the United Nations resolutions which have been approved by all the parties concerned in the conflict.

We want Israel to go back to the pre-1967 borders. We respect the sovereignty and independence of the existing countries and the right of people to decide their own future.

The Soviet Union has always been in favor of an independent Palestinian state. We stated that some 20 years ago, and we still stand by that statement.

Belyayev: An alternative to Camp David should be constructive. I would guess that if the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. were to go back to the October 1977 joint communique, that would be a good first step.

Then, since the great majority of the Arab countries are against Camp David, let them crystallize their position and decide on a strategy. It is imperative that a common Arab strategy be found and used as a constructive alternative.

The Soviet Union is not only against Camp David, but it wants to crush it--politically, of course, not by military means. The Soviet Union wants to prove that the Camp David process is not a positive approach to the Middle East settlement.

[Question] What was your reaction to the resignation of 'Abd al-Fattah Ismai'l, the man who made South Yemen the first Arab country to adopt Marxism as a state ideology?

Belyayev: It is not a tragedy. The successor to former President 'Abd al-Fattah Ismai'l is a member of the same party, so we do not expect changes in his policy.

So far, I can't say that something wrong took place in South Yemen. The change which took place shows that democracy exists in South Yemen.

There has been some speculation, but it is best to wait and see.

Kraminov: I think this is an internal matter. I don't expect changes in the general policy of the country because the new president is a member of the same ruling party. Both he and his predecessor follow the Marxist line.

QOTBZADEH PROTESTS TO WALDHEIM ON U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

LD301937 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] New York, April 30, TASS--The recent adventurist sortie by the U.S. troops in Iran has been described as "U.S. armed aggression against Iran" in a telegramme from Iranian Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh addressed to the UN secretary general. This impudent act of invasion, says the telegramme, has been called by the U.S. President a "humanitarian action", which is the highest form of demagogy by the U.S. Government. We are resolved to defend the integrity of our territory and our revolution, the message points out.

The telegramme calls upon the UN secretary general for carrying out investigations and exposing acts of aggression against UN member states. Indulgence with the armed aggression like the action launched by the U.S. administration against Iran may only encourage the aggressors and jeopardise international peace and security.

ZHUKOV ON MEANING OF VANCE RESIGNATION

LD011033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 80 p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov "Commentator's Column": "Vance's Resignation"]

[Text] The American UNITED PRESS agency reported on 28 April that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had resigned in protest over the operation undertaken by President Carter in Iran. At the same time it was reported that together with Vance a number of other responsible officials in the State Department would have to go.

Thus ended a lengthy process of internal struggle in the American administration, during the course of which two trends constantly clashed. One of them, the more aggressive, was led by National Security Adviser Brzezinski. The other was represented by Vance and his supporters in the State Department, who were in favor, although not always with the necessary insistence, of the preservation of detente and a peaceful settlement of international problems.

Vance became a member of the Carter government immediately following his victory in the 1976 elections, during the course of which the current President came out in favor of a reduction in the military budget, disarmament, extension of international cooperation. It was precisely this course which was supported then by Vance. However, soon afterwards Carter went back on his promises and began to actively turn the political course of the United States back to the times of the cold war. Vance, who occupied the post of secretary of state, was saddled with an unpleasant role, putting this policy into practice, although many signals which were leaked to the press showed that he did not agree with it.

Now, when Carter, violating all the frontiers of legality, undertook an armed incursion into Iran, which evoked a storm of indignation throughout the whole world, Vance found himself in a truly untenable situation, for it was he, as is reported from Washington, at the insistence of Carter, who gave his solemn word to representatives of West European countries that if they agreed to undertake political and economic sanctions against Iran, the United States would not take any military actions.

When the representatives of the Western powers believed Vance and agreed to undertake the above-mentioned sanctions, Vance went on vacation, and behind his back the incursion into Iran was prepared. Having found out about the preparations for this adventure, he hurriedly returned to Washington and requested that the preparations be stopped, but the President refused to listen to him. Hence the resignation.

This act by Vance unarguably represents a serious blow to the adventuristic policy of Carter and Brzezinski. It shows that this policy is evoking growing fears, even in well-known sections of ruling U.S. circles. At the same time, one cannot but take into account the fact that the resignation of a whole group of leading State Department officials who are against such a policy will give greater freedom of action to its inspirers. All this demands from peace-loving forces a doubling of watchfulness and the immediate unleashing of mass actions, the aim of which would be to wreck the dangerous designs of the White House.

'DISARRAY' OVER 'DANGEROUS PROVOCATION' IN IRAN

LD301053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Adventurism and Hypocrisy"]

[Excerpts] Washington--The title of the program "Good Morning America," with which ABC television usually begins its transmissions, long ago became its own opposite and sounds like a malicious, stupid and unfunny joke.

Indeed, how can you call good a morning which brings news of a new rise in the cost of living, growing unemployment, panic on the stock exchange, race riots and gathering storm clouds (for which Washington is to blame) of military confrontation in very different corners of the globe? America has already grown used, been forced to grow used to such a "good morning." But even America which has grown used to everything and learned to live in expectation of something worse was shaken when the mournful face of President Carter appeared on television screens at 0700 on 25 April to tell the country about the unsuccessful attempt to free the U.S. Embassy staffers in Tehran, accused of espionage activities against Iran, with the help of an airborne landing force which landed in a desert area not far from the Iranian capital. A sense of impending storm has tormented Washington and had it in a fever throughout recent days. It was learned on Wednesday that the previous day Hamilton Jordan, White House chief of staff, had convened an unusual conference in which 25 of the President's senior aides participated. The conference lasted only 45 minutes. Rather, it was a kind of poll: How would the President's aides react if their boss decided to apply military sanctions against Iran? The reaction to this question, which, as it turned out, was far from hypothetical, was marked by disarray and misgivings. Hendrik Hertzberg, the President's speechwriter, declared, for example, that he had "an unpleasant sensation of sliding down a slope." He was joined by Stuart Eizenstat, Carter's chief adviser on domestic affairs. When the Los Angeles TIMES first reported this "last supper" in the White House, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, began fulminating against those who "leaked" the news. But it was already too late. The panic in Washington increased still further. Senate Democratic Majority Leader Robert Byrd told Brzezinski in the presence of witnesses--a group of other senators: The leadership of Congress insistently demands to be notified if the President is planning actions providing for the use of the armed forces. Byrd stressed that the administration is obliged by law to do so.

The next day, 24 April, that is when the landing operation had already started, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee sent an official letter to Secretary of State Vance which stated that "the time has come to begin the 'formal consultations'" envisaged by law. The letter was signed by committee Chairman Church and senior Republican Senator Javits. It is a very significant fact that the senators remembered, albeit rather belatedly, the 1973 law. By way of drawing a parallel between Vietnam and Iran it objectively shows and confirms the aggressive nature of White House policy toward the Iranian people. On the very eve of the unsuccessful military landing operation President Carter received a delegation of leaders of the U.S. United Methodist Church. On behalf of their 10 million members the church pastors presented the President with a petition containing an appeal to him to show "the utmost patience and restraint" and "not to succumb to the advice of those who demand military intervention and the taking of steps leading ultimately to war." The President made no reaction at all to this appeal. No, the White House did not heed the voice of reason but the demands of the oil kings and the military-industrial complex and sent specially trained commandos to undertake a dangerous provocation. It was not patience and restraint but adventurism and hypocrisy that were displayed on the banks of the Potomac. Adventurism and hypocrisy. They have always been two sides of the same coin on which the policy of American imperialism is based. And so it was this time. In his television speech on the failure of the military landing operation President Carter was not ashamed to describe it as a "humanitarian mission"! Moreover, he declared that this "'humanitarian mission' was not directed against Iran or the Iranian people and was not undertaken with any feeling of hostility against Iran and its people." As the first reactions to yesterday's dramatic events already show, those who believe Washington's explanations are growing fewer and fewer. In the pitch darkness of night not only American helicopters went off course, crashed and burned. The failure of the adventure was supplemented by the exposure of the hypocrites.

'STRANGE LOGIC' OF U.S. ATTEMPT TO FREE HOSTAGES

LD301731 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1541 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 April, TASS--J. Carter's administration is presently taking all measures possible to somehow soften world reaction to the unprecedented act of armed interference in the affairs of the sovereign state of the Iranian Islamic Republic. For this purpose the President held a press conference in Washington during which he tried to represent the act of invasion by U.S. ground forces in Iran as a "rescue operation." Seeking to pass off this aggressive action as a manifestation of the intention to relax the situation in Iran, he went so far as to make the monstrous assertion that the provocative diversion--in whose preparation not only ground forces, but also major forces of the U.S. Navy in the Persian Gulf and of the U.S. Air Force deployed on the territory of other countries round Iran took part--pursued the aim of "alleviating" the economic and political situation of the Iranian people, which, according to him, is threatened by ever greater difficulties.

What is Carter's logic? It is generally known that Iran's present difficulties have been created by the illegal "sanctions" taken by Washington and its allies. Now these difficulties are passed off by the U.S. President as "the continuation of the crisis" for which the Iranian Government is allegedly to blame. Clearly attempting to mollify the anger and indignation of the Iranian population in connection with the United States' aggressive acts, Carter asserts that "if this operation had gone successfully or even if it had only been partly successful, it would have put an end to the continuing crisis which is having a destabilizing effect on Iran's inhabitants," and also "would have put an end to the highly destabilizing situation in this region of the world." It is known, however, that the real destabilizing factor is the Carter administration's policy, which is leading to a confrontation in this region, a policy which is taking the shape of economic and political blackmail of Iran.

The question of the hostages is a special question and Ayatollah Khomeyni has spoken out on it already more than once. The hostages could already have been released if the U.S. Government had stated that it does not intend to interfere in Iran's internal affairs. But it is precisely such a statement that President Carter does not wish to make. He does not wish to do so because interference in Iran's internal affairs remains the United States' aim, while in this respect the use of U.S. military force to overthrow the existing Iranian regime is also not being ruled out. Carter is attempting to condemn the actions of the Iranian leaders and to divert attention away from the fact that he embarked upon outright deception when he tried to obtain his allies' support for the U.S. "sanctions" against Iran by means of assurance that such support would automatically exclude the use of armed force against Iran by the United States. Carter asserts that the aim of the participants in the diversionary raid did not include "the destruction of anything or the causing of physical harm to any one." Leaving Iran, the participants in the attack, he said "saw to it that the 44 Iranians who passed by the spot where they were and who had been detained in order not to subject the operation to risk were released safe and sound." The President discusses this as though all this had taken place on U.S. territory and not on the territory of sovereign Iran where the U.S. soldiers implemented deep penetration operations on the President's order. Carter speaks of 44 Iranians being safe and sound, but, after all, this provocative version had as its aim the seizure and annihilation not only of the Iranians in the zone of the U.S. Embassy, but also the seizure of Ayatollah Khomeyni. In his speech at the press conference the President decided to pass all this over in silence, having built up his address in such a way as to inflame chauvinist anti-Iranian moods among the American population. Instead of admitting that his policy was mistaken and dangerous, he passed it off as some kind of execution of the "President's duty."

AFGHANISTAN TO RECEIVE SOVIET WHEAT SHIPMENT

LD301722 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Kabul for gratis deliveries of Soviet wheat to Afghanistan. The 140,000 tons of grain will be delivered along the Amu Darya River. The wheat will be distributed among workers and civil servants and will also be supplied on the market. Speaking to our correspondent after the agreement was signed, the Afghan trade minister, Mohammad Khan Jalalar, called it a show of unselfish aid on the part of the Soviet people. He said cooperation between the two countries is expanding in many spheres of the economy.

COOPERATIVE UNION CITES 'FABRICATIONS' IN NORWEGIAN PAPER

LD301129 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Apr 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Against Slanderous Fabrications"]

[Text] Kabul, 25 April--(Kader Makhbub), chairman of the Afghanistan Union of Consumer Cooperatives, has sent a letter to the leaders of the International Cooperative Alliance [ICA]. It voices the Afghan cooperative members' grave concern in connection with the publication by VART BLAD, newspaper of the Norwegian cooperative union, of an article containing slanderous fabrications regarding the events in Afghanistan. This item, the letter stresses, does not accord with the goals proclaimed by the ICA and is an attempt to drag the ICA into cold war actions and to sow hostility and mistrust among the national cooperative organizations. On behalf of all Afghanistan's cooperative members we lodge a resolute protest against the use of the so-called "Afghan question" to undermine the unity of the international cooperative movement.

The Afghanistan Union of Consumer Cooperatives has stated that it is ready to appeal to its country's government to allow a representative ICA delegation to visit Kabul and familiarize itself on the spot with the state of affairs and activity of the Afghan cooperative organizations.

MORONOV ON HOUSING, SECURITY PROBLEMS, SCHOOLS PROGRESS

LD301025 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 April 1980 publishes on page 5 under the headline "Afghanistan: Time of Renewal" a 1,500-word Kabul report by correspondent L. Moronov describing the changes in Afghanistan's socioeconomic life since the April 1978 revolution and particularly since 27 December 1979 "when resolute steps were taken to normalize the situation in the country and party and H. Amin was removed from power." Emphasizing Afghanistan's "friendship and cooperation" with the USSR, Moronov states that "Afghanistan is now undergoing a tempestuous period of renewal and national upsurge. This process can be observed everywhere." After describing the development of the cooperative farm movement in the country, Mironov concludes:

"Before the revolution the authorities were not even interested in how the workers lived and what their living conditions were. Yet these conditions are frequently below a tolerable level. Many workers in Kabul live in mud huts.

"The housing problem is now one of the most acute that the people's power has encountered. At the first stage the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has decided to construct mainly cheap, one-story houses with essential conveniences. [paragraph continues]

The future inhabitants take an active part in their installation. Some districts of cheap housing have already been constructed in the Kabul suburb of Khayrkhan. It is mainly workers and state employees who live in them.

"At the same time, multistory cooperative apartment blocks are being constructed, the units for which are supplied by the Kabul house construction combine created with Soviet aid.

"Here is one more feature of the new life. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Education has reported that in the current academic year the number of schoolchildren has increased by 260,000. The total number of students is thus 27 percent more than last year.

"'We began the new school year with great enthusiasm,' I was told by Kabul Technical High School Director (Mohammad Sarvar Vakil). 'The state has allocated us funds for the school's repair. For many subjects the ministry of education has prepared new, well-published and illustrated textbooks.

"'The building of a new life,' (Mohammad Sarvar Vakil) continued, 'is clouded only by the constant interference in our country's internal affairs by the U.S. imperialists and their Chinese minions.'

"This problem does indeed remain a very acute one in the country. It is hard to enumerate the crimes the imperialists have committed against Democratic Afghanistan, and the Afghan people who carried out the revolution and have now risen, weapons in hand, to defend it.

"'In the struggle against the interventionists,' (Mohammad Sarvar), membet of the Nangarhar Province People's Democratic Party Committee, said, 'We have lost and, unfortunately, are continuing to lose our revolutionary cadres. But the cause for which our comrades gave their lives is just. It will triumph'

"'We are full of optimism and faith in the future,' (Mohammad Sarvar) continued. 'We know that the great Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are on our side. When the threat of direct external aggression loomed over our motherland, the Soviet Union gave us the help we needed. The working people of Afghanistan are grateful to the Soviet people for this manifestation of true internationalism and for their support in a difficult hour.'"

BANGLADESH CP DEMANDS RELEASE OF PARTY CHIEF

LD300949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 80 p 5

[TASS report: "'No' to Repressions!"]

[Text] Dacca, 26 April--The Communist Party of Bangladesh [CPB] demands the immediate release of Mohammad Farhad, secretary general of the CPB Central Committee, and the other communists jailed a month ago, according to a CPB statement published today in the newspaper SANGBAD. On a farfetched pretext the authorities have launched a wave of repressions against the Communist Party--something that is essentially an offensive against the broad working people's masses struggling for their political and economic rights. The Bangladesh Government's measures are aimed at forcing the Communist Party to abandon its policy of defending working people's demands and at undermining the democratic movement.

REPORTS ON SEIZURE OF IRANIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

LD301804 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] A group of unidentified persons has taken over the Iranian Embassy in London. Information agencies report that there are 23 hostages held inside the embassy, among them Iranian diplomats, service personnel and one English policeman. According to witnesses, when the embassy was taken over there was shooting inside. No other information is available. Latest reports say that at present the embassy is surrounded by police in bullet-proof vests and also snipers.

Embassy Occupiers' Demands

LD011058 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] London, May 1, TASS--Three armed persons who described themselves as Iranians with Khuzestan descent captured the Iranian Embassy in London yesterday, holding hostage about 20 members of the Iranian diplomatic personnel as well as three Britons. The initiators of the action point out, in particular, that the hostages captured in the British capital will be released in exchange for the release of the U.S. hostages in Iran. Such provocation is a violation of the sovereign rights and extraterritoriality of the embassy of any state. It runs counter to the international convention on this score. The terrorists who forced their way into the Iranian Embassy stated that the hostages will be killed if the terrorists' demand are not met. As news agencies report from Tehran a spokesman of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized that the persons that occupied the Iranian Embassy in Britain and hold hostages are not Iranians, and that they serve as an instrument of manipulations by another country.

SPANISH CP CONDEMNS CARTER'S 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST IRAN

LD301058 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Madrid, April 30, TASS--The Communist Party of Spain firmly condemns the Carter administration's provocation against Iran and holds that it was directed against peace not only in that region but also in the whole world. This is said in a statement by the Standing Commission of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Spain. The Communist Party of Spain, the document stresses, expresses its resolve to struggle for the preservation of detente, for cooperation between countries and for the solution of all outstanding issues by peaceful means.

YU.L. BREZHNEV AT SOVIET-FINNISH TRANSPORT MEETING

LD281513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Baku, 16 April, TASS--Questions of improving the transportation of foreign trade freight, transit freight included, between the USSR and Finland were discussed at a session of the Soviet-Finnish standing intergovernmental economic cooperation commission transport and communications working group which ended in Baku today.

On the Soviet side the working group was headed by Yu.L. Brezhnev, USSSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and on the Finnish side by Reino Auvinen, chief of the Finnish Transport Ministry office.

KHOMEYNI, BANI-SADR CONDEMN U.S. AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAN

ID301520 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 30, TASS--In a message to religious leader of the town of Yazd, Hojjat ol-Eslam Saduqi, Ayatollah Khomeyni declared that as a result of the aggressive policy of the United States and subversive actions of internal counterrevolution, the Iranian people is coming up against numerous trials. Though the armed raid of the United States on Iran contradicting all norms of international law has suffered a fiasco, it aggravated the tension in the region still further, the message says.

Ayatollah Khomeyni said the competent Iranian bodies must thoroughly investigate the circumstances of explosions in Tehran that were staged by American mercenaries and that took the toll of several lives. He urged the population of the country to be constantly vigilant and to frustrate resolutely the designs of counterrevolution.

In a message to Chairman of the State Council of Cuba, chairman of the non-aligned movement Fidel Castro, Iran's President A. Bani-Sadr stressed that the recent act of aggression of U.S. troops against Iran had wider aims than the "rescue" of the hostages, as Washington tries to claim. The message says that there are many proofs that the United States is weaving plots against the Iranian people and intends to continue implementing these plots. Iran's president urged Fidel Castro as chairman of the non-alignment movement to take measures for convening shortly an extraordinary conference of representatives of the nonaligned countries at the level of ministers to investigate the outright aggression of the United States against Iran and the danger of the implementation of such aggressive acts in future.

In a message to Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat, Iran's president announced that he invites representatives of all anti-imperialist national liberation movements of the world to take part in a conference that is planned to be held in Tehran on May 10-12 to make public the proofs of the U.S. military interference in Iran's affairs. A. Bani-Sadr also invited to the conference a delegation of the United Nations and the foreign ministers of non-aligned and Islamic countries.

KOSOLAPOV: U.S. FEARS SOVIET AID TO IRAN IN EVENT OF ATTACK

ID301621 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 29 Apr 80 pp 1, 11

[Ibrahim al-Barghuti report: "Soviet Official Tells AL-WATAN: No World War Because of Iran"]

[Text] Moscow--A Soviet official has described the U.S. policy as one of muscle without brain. He ruled out the possibility of war breaking out because of any U.S. invasion of Iran "because the United States is afraid that Iran will ask for Soviet help." The official accused the Egyptian president of seeking to turn Egypt into a second Israel.

The official, Mr Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Supreme Soviet Presidium and chief editor of a Central Committee journal, was speaking to AL-WATAN following a meeting of the CPSU Central Committee yesterday, which is believed to have discussed the question of the abortive U.S. operation to rescue the hostages in Iran.

Kosolapov said: The use of Egyptian bases by U.S. aircraft in the invasion of Iran confirms the existence of an alliance between As-Sadat, Carter and Israel; As-Sadat wants to turn Egypt into another Israel, as if one Israel is not enough for the Arab countries.

He added: "We were expecting the Iranian revolution to break out 2 years after Afghanistan's revolution in 1978, but the Iranian revolution took place earlier than that.

"There is no doubt that As-Sadat wants to compensate the United States for the shah, but he cannot because he lacks the funds that were at the shah's disposal."

He added: "In our opinion Carter has now lost his balance and has begun flexing his muscles, without knowing his desination or a way out of his dilemma; his military aggression against Iran has been unacceptable to the peoples of the area and indeed has aroused a violent reaction among those peoples."

He said: "Carter has overlooked the fact that the United States cannot act these days the same way that it used to act in the 19th century."

The CPSU Central Committee member ruled out the possibility of the abortive U.S. invasion of Iran developing into a world war. He said that such a possibility is very remote "because the United States is afraid that Iran will ask for help from the Soviet Union."

The Soviet official expressed his country's belief that the European initiative to find a just peace in the Middle East will not succeed. He said: "What is being proposed by some West European countries in this regard does not inspire confidence, because it is only a selfish attempt to serve these countries' narrow interests and will not be enough to establish peace, which we believe must be based on total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including the city of Jerusalem, and on enabling the Palestinian people to establish a state of their own."

He said: But such a peace requires the unity of all the Arab countries opposed to As-Sadat's policy. Unfortunately, these countries have the potential for this unity but are not using it. This enables imperialism to exploit the situation to continue imposing its domination on the Middle East.

'TENSE SITUATION', CLASHES IN IRANIAN KORDESTAN

ID010956 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 1, TASS--A tense situation keeps on in Iranian Kordestan. In recent days clashes between government troops and Kurdish detachments occurred in the area of the cities of Saqqez and Sanandaj. An acute shortage of food and fuel is observed in a number of Kurdish areas. Despite the fact that two sides states their readiness to cease fire and resume talks, clashes again broke out in a number of areas. A statement issued by the Iranian president's office says that Kurdish detachments attacked the garrison of the town of Baneh.

The leadership of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan again urged the central government to satisfy the Kurds' demands for the granting of autonomy to them within the framework of Iran.

IRANIAN TUDEH PARTY ISSUES MAY DAY STATEMENT

ID302242 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 30, TASS--The newspaper MARDOM, a publication of the Tudeh Party of Iran, has today issued a statement by the party Central Committee on the occasion of May-Day, the holiday of international solidarity of the working people.

The working class and the struggling people of Iran, the statement points out, are marking this year's May-Day under the slogan of strengthening the unity of the people on the basis of struggle against international imperialism headed by imperialism of the United States.

American imperialism and its Western allies are crudely flouting international principles, are engaged in acts of open banditism and are trying to stage an economic blockade of our country. The working class of Iran is resolutely condemning these actions and demands that most effective measures be taken to put an end to U.S. armed interference in Iran's affairs.

The military adventure of the United States against Iran is a link in the chain of the dangerous plot, which is aimed at toppling the present system in Iran. All the peoples-revolutionary forces must rise against this threat. The Iranian people must unite for struggle against American imperialism--our main enemy.

Simultaneously with the stepped up intrigues of U.S. imperialism, forces of counter-revolution and reaction have intensified their subversive activity in the country. With the aim of stabilizing the gains of the revolution and foiling the conspiracies of home and foreign reaction, the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party has called upon the Islamic Revolutionary Council, the president, the government and other revolutionary bodies to carry out a number of concrete measures, which include:

Full liquidation of the positions of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism in Iran's economy, the army, the security bodies, the oil industry and trade;

Liquidatingthe positions of comprador bourgeoisie in the economy and finance, up to expropriation of its property;

Implementation of a democratic land reform in the interests of the working peasantry;

A democratic solution of the national problem;

Ensuring the participation of the workers and working people in town and countryside in defence of the gains of the April revolution.

The party Central Committee stressed that the implementation of the above-said measures without delay becomes particularly indispensable in the present conditions, when the country is threatened with open armed aggression by U.S. imperialism.

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

LD231524 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Summary] "The ceremony of signing the Soviet-Algerian agreements on the continuation of the promotion of economic and technological cooperation between the two countries took place in Moscow today." The agreements were signed for the Soviet Union by Skachkov and for Algeria by the Algerian finance minister.

[Algiers Domestic Service in French at 2200 GMT on 25 April 1980, citing APN, adds: "Under the terms of the new agreement, the USSR will assist Algeria in the construction of a 630 mw thermal power plant, the establishment of an enterprise of equipment [words indistinct] and the construction of a building institute for 1,500 students. There is also question of cooperation in the modernization and enlargement of the National Institute of Oil, Gas and Chemistry and the setting up of ten new centers of vocational training."]

REPORTS ON MAY DAY PARADE IN RED SQUARE

LD010814 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0650 GMT 1 May links up with all Moscow radio stations in a live relay from Moscow's Red Square to cover the May Day military parade.

The announcer gives a lyrical account of the location's importance, reads some poetry, and then describes the scene around Red Square, mentioning the children present and the portrait of Lenin.

At 0658 GMT, the announcer reports that there is an ovation for the Soviet leaders who are appearing on the rostrum of the Lenin mausoleum and says that they are headed by Leonid Brezhnev.

At 0701 GMT, Pioneers appear in Red Square and slogans are read over the loudspeaker. A youth delegation is then reported to have started marching and the flags of Moscow and local enterprises figure in the march.

At 0708 GMT, the announcer says that a column of representatives of Proletarskiy Rayon are passing by, and a Moscow Radio interviewer then speaks to two local construction workers, followed by a veteran communist.

At 0716 GMT, the announcer reports that a model of a CEMA building is passing by. This is followed by an interview with a Polish trade union leader who greets the Soviet people and praises the defensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact.

At 0721 GMT, there is a linkup with Cosmonauts Popov and Ryumin onboard Salyut-6 which is reported as being in the zone of radio visibility. This is followed by a brief report on the cosmonauts' work to date by one of the cosmonauts.

At 0724 GMT, the announcer notes that a column of representatives of Baumanskiy Rayon are passing by and there is an interview with a railroad worker and a worker from the local Serp i Molot factory.

At 0730 GMT, the announcer says that peace and disarmament placards are being carried by and a poet interrupts to give his impressions of the parade.

At 0733 GMT, the announcer notes the presence of Soviet leaders, saying that "on the rostrum of the Lenin Mausoleum are Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Suslov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Gorbachev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, and Rusakov."

At 0736 GMT, the announcer notes the Oktyabrskiy Rayon column passing by and this is followed by an interview with a scientist from a local institute. Then a column from the Kalinskiy Rayon is reported to be passing by.

At 0742 GMT, the announcer notes that a column of textile workers are passing by and then follows an interview with a weaver.

At 0745 GMT, there is an interview with the deputy chairman of the Afghan Trade Union Association who notes that, thanks to the help of the Soviet Union, the Afghan people are giving a rebuff to aggression.

At 0747 GMT, a column of representatives of Frunzenskiy Rayon passes by followed by a column of representatives of Sokolniki Rayon.

At 0758 GMT, a column of athletes bearing Olympic emblems pass by. An interview with a wrestling champion. He says that he is looking forward to taking part in the Moscow Olympics.

At 0803 GMT, a leader of the Australian Seamen's Union is interviewed; he condemns imperialist intervention in Afghanistan.

At 0810 GMT, a column of representatives of Leninskiy Rayon passes by.

At 0810 GMT, a member of the Arab Trade Union Confederation is interviewed. He says that there is a need to solve the Palestine problem and adds that the Camp David agreements have failed.

At 0820 GMT, a column of a Komsomol construction detachment passes by and at 0825 GMT the announcer says that the march has come to a halt and that the Soviet leaders are greeting the marchers. Slogans are then read over the loudspeakers.

At 0830 GMT, the announcer says that the live relay is ending and at 0835 GMT, as the march music ends, the relay comes to a close. There was no mention of any military equipment in the parade.

VLADIVOSTOK PARADES MARK MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

OW010637 [Editorial Report] Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian at 2355 GMT on 30 April interrupts its musical program to announce the imminence of live coverage of May Day celebrations in Vladivostok. After a pause an announcer says, "This is Vladivostok. The microphones of Primorskoye Radio are located in the Bortsov za Vlast Sovetov na Dalnem Vostoke Square" where a "demonstration of representatives of Vladivostok working people devoted to 1 May 1980 will begin soon." A reporter says that the radio studio is situated in "a building facing Bortsov za Vlast Sovetov Square from which the square and Zolotoy Rog Bay," can be clearly seen. At 0000 GMT on 1 May an announcer says that Viktor Pavlovich Lamakin, Primorskiy Kraykom first secretary; Dmitriy Ivanovich Karabanov, krayispolkom chairman; members of the kraykom Bureau and krayspolkom, veterans, and others are mounting the central rostrum near the monument to fighters for Soviet power in the Far East. No military officials are mentioned. An announcer notes that only a short time remains before the opening of the summer Olympic games in Moscow. He says: "Confirmation of Moscow as the capital of the 22d Olympic games was an admission of the outstanding merits of Soviet athletes, of our socialist state in the cause of the development of world sport and the Olympic movement." Announcers then recount the excellent sports record of Primorskiy Kray and the numerous sports facilities built in the kray. At about 0005 GMT March music begins and announcers report the appearance of gymnasts of the Pacific Ocean Higher Naval School followed by sports champions of the kray. Columns of physical culture enthusiasts and athletes move through the square carrying the Olympic games mascot and Olympic emblem, photos of Brezhnev, and slogans with Brezhnev's words "The Olympic Games Reflect Mankind's Irresistible Yearning for Peace and Progress."

At about 0030 GMT on 1 May representatives of working people begin to march through the square led by workers of Leninskiy Rayon--winners of the socialist competition. Reportage with accounts of successes and achievements of enterprises continues and at about 0130 GMT an announcer says: "Just now a television report on the 1 May demonstration of Vladivostok working people was transmitted to Moscow via the space communications system. This reportage will be shown on the first program of central television in the European part of the USSR.

At about 0245 GMT an announcer reports the appearance of "Pacific Ocean fighting men, guards of the Far Eastern frontiers of the motherland. They have something to report about to their fatherland. Over the expanses of the ocean, in the air, and on land they augment their military glory and successfully solve complex tasks of combat training." The announcer continues: "The antisubmarine cruiser Minsk, the large antisubmarine ship Petropavlovsk, the aviation regiment commanded by Colonel Markartsev, and many other units and ships are the pride of the fleet." The announcer names outstanding members of the fleet and says banners are being carried through the square by a sailor and border guard while outstanding soldiers carry a portrait of Lenin. Reportage of May Day celebrations in Vladivostok concludes at 0250 GMT.

CSA REPORTS STOCKRAISING DATA FOR FIRST QUARTER 1980

LD301507 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 16 Signed to Press 14 Apr 80 p 18

[USSR Central Statistical Administration data under the rubric "January-March Review": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The editorial office has received data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the period January-March 1980.

The livestock stabling period is drawing to a close in kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock units. It was made difficult owing to a failure to ensure adequate feed provision. But farms managed to overcome the difficulties and achieved good results in stockraising.

1. Production of Livestock Produce.

In January-March of the current year kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieved the following results in livestock units' production:

Indicators	January-March 1980	January-March 1980 as percentage of January-March 1979
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter at live weight)--thousand tons	4025	104
of which:		
cattle	2612	104
hogs	955	101
sheep and goats	101	118
poultry	357	115
Gross milk yield--thousand tons	12799	95
Average milk yield per cow--kilograms	456	94
Hen eggs obtained--millions	10871	105
Average egg production of laying hens	49	102

The production of all types of livestock and poultry on kolkhozes and sovkhozes was 166,000 tons more than in January-March 1979. The gross milk yield for the country's farms as a whole was 647,000 tons less than in the same period last year. At the same time, workers in dairy units in the Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Latvian and Estonian SSRs achieved increases of 4-11 percent in milk production compared with January-March last year.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 474 million in January-March of the current year. Egg production increased on farms in most of the union republics, the exceptions being Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan.

2. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms.

Products procured	Procured in January-March 1980	January-March 1980 as a percentage of January -March 1979
Livestock and poultry (live weight)--thousand tons	3921	104
Milk--thousand tons	10353	94
Eggs-millions	10582	104

The volume of sales to the state of livestock and poultry by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms was 141,000 tons greater in January-March 1980 than in the same period last year. Farms sold cattle at an average weight of 367 kg. The average hog weight was 99 kg.

In the USSR as a whole, purchases of milk and dairy products in January-March of the current year were 629,000 tons less than in January-March 1979. In the Russian Federation the most substantial reductions in the sale of such produce occured on farms in Pskovskaya, Bryanskaya, Vladimirskaya, Kalininskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Ryazanskaya, Smolenskaya, Gorkovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Penzenskaya, Saratovskaya, Ulyanovskaya, Kurganskaya, Kemerovskaya, Tyumenskaya and Irkutskaya oblasts and in Altayskiy Kray. At the same time, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Leningradskaya, Kurskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts and in the Tatarskaya ASSR increased their milk sales.

Egg purchases increased during this period by 425 million compared with January-March last year. The greatest increases in such purchases were achieved on farms in Estonia, Latvia, Kirgiziya, Armenia and Uzbekistan. In the Russian Federation egg purchases increased considerably on farms in Arkhangelskaya, Kurganskaya and Permskaya oblasts, the Bashkirskaya ASSR and in Kaluzhskaya, Ivanovskaya, Tulskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Vladimirskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts. At the same time kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Irkutskaya Oblast, Krasnodarskiy Kray, Tambovskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts and Altayskiy, Khabarovskiy and Stavropolskiy krays reduced their egg sales to the state.

3. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products in the Union Republics.

January-March 1980 as a percentage of January-March 1979

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock & Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	104	95	105	104	94	104
RSFSR	107	93	105	106	92	104
including the Non-Chernozem Zone	109	94	107	109	94	107
Ukrainian SSR	97	96	103	96	94	102
Belorussian SSR	99.4	96	106	99.2	96	104
Uzbek SSR	113	109	106	115	109	109
Kazakh SSR	112	100.6	101	113	100.8	103
Georgian SSR	105	100.6	105	109	101	108
Azerbaijan SSR	105	104	103	106	106	108
Lithuanian SSR	101	90	105	100.4	86	104
Moldavian SSR	102	100.2	106	102	99	108
Latvian SSR	129	107	110	131	107	110

Kirgiz SSR	113	103	104	111	105	110
Tadzhik SSR	103	102	96	97	103	103
Armenian SSR	99	102	110	99.4	101	109
Turkmen SSR	103	100.5	96	100.9	99.7	94
Estonian SSR	113	111	115	113	114	114

Livestock Numbers

As of 1 April 1980 there were 91.6 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes--785,000 more than there were on the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.6 million--an increase of 297,000. The number of hogs was 54.4 million--492,000 less than on 1 April 1979. The number of sheep and goats was 137.8 million--1,702,000 less than on 1 April last year. The number of poultry reached 642.8 million--an increase of 26 million.

Cattle numbers increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in most union republics, the exceptions being farms in the Belorussian, Georgian and Kirgiz SSRs. The number of cows increased on farms in all union republics. The number of hogs decreased on farms in the RSFSR and in the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Tadzhik and Armenian SSRs, but increased on farms in the other union republics.

The number of sheep and goats decreased slightly in the country as a whole. But farms in the Kazakh, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Kirgiz and Estonian SSRs increased their sheep and goat numbers compared with 1 April 1979. The number of poultry increased on farms in all union republics except the Georgian, Azerbaijan, Moldavian and Turkmen SSRs. The greatest increases in the number of poultry (10-17 percent) were achieved on farms in Belorussia, Latvia and Estonia.

There is still some time left before the start of the livestock pasturing period. But livestock unit workers are now at an absolutely crucial period. It is important to use remaining feed as economically as possible in order to ensure that it will last until the animals are put out to pasture. Here everything must be done to maintain present stock numbers. During the spring and summer period it is important to ensure that livestock productivity is increased and that pledges to the state are fulfilled.

CSA REPORTS ON SPRING CROP SOWING CAMPAIGN

LD301914 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] On the country's spring fields: Crop farmers are seeing in May Day with shock labor. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 28 April spring crops had been sown on an area exceeding 18 million hectares. In the past week the sowing campaign has advanced far to the north. Field work has been started by farms in all the union republics. In many regions the dates for sowing early and late crops coincided. Under those conditions machine operators are using machinery in highly productive fashion and are employing combined outfits making it possible to combine soil preparation, sowing and the application of mineral fertilizers. The use of wide-swath outfits saves a great deal of time. Farms in the Don, the Kuban, the Stavropol region and a whole series of oblasts in the Ukraine are using a two-shift system of work in sowing and round-the-clock work for seedbed preparation. Spring grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, have been planted on 9.5 million hectares. The rates of sowing industrial crops are rising. Sugar beet has been planted on almost 1 million hectares, sunflower on 619,000 hectares, and the sowing of cotton is drawing to a close. At the same time farms are carrying on sowing of vegetables and annual and perennial grasses.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 30 APRIL

LD010306 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 30 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Sowing of flax has begun in Kalininskaya Oblast. The area under this crop totals 125,000 hectares. A total of 10,000 hectares more than last year will be sown to this crop. (0204 GMT)

In Stavropolskiy Kray sowing will continue tomorrow. Bad weather has prevented work starting early. Many rayons have completed sugar beet sowing and are beginning to sow sunflower and corn. (0900 GMT)

Planting of potatoes has started in Novgorodskaya Oblast. Orchards and vineyards in Armenia have suffered considerable frost damage this winter. Sale of early vegetables has started in Kirghizia. Spring crops will be sown on 5 million hectares in Orenburgskaya Oblast. The area sown to highly productive strains of wheat Moskovskaya-35 and Orenburgskaya-1 will be expanded this year. Sowing of barley and oats will be completed within 72 hours in Tambovskaya Oblast. Corn is being sown in the Chechen-Ingushskaya ASSR. (1100 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast 13,000 tractor units are harrowing and cultivating. Moisture retention work has been carried out on 4.5 million hectares in Altayskiy Kray to date. Dressing with mineral fertilizers on rye and perennial grass areas has been finished on a large area. (1200 GMT)

KAZAKH CSA REPORTS ON SPRING SOWING

AU300847 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Today the Kazakh Central Statistical Administration published the first figures on the sowing campaign in Aktyubinskaya, Uralskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts.

Sowing operations are thus in progress in 11 oblasts. The area sown by today totals more than 1.7 million hectares. More than a half of that area has been planted with grain and bean crops, 200,000 hectares with industrial crops and 330,000 hectares with feed crops. Cotton planting has been completed in Chimkentskaya Oblast, with 120,000 hectares planted. Alma-Atinskaya Oblast farms have coped with sugar beet sowing. The last thousands of hectares of sugar beets are being sown in Dzhambulskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts. Mass sunflower sowing for grain has developed in the Irtysh Valley in Semipalatinskaya Oblast. Corn sowing for grain and juicy feed is in progress in all southern oblasts and the Semirechiye. Soybean sowing has begun in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts.

Potatoes have been planted in the republic on an area of 6,500 hectares as compared with 3,000 hectares planted by this time last year. This year's rates are also somewhat higher than last year's in vegetable planting. In Chimkentskaya and Dzhambulskaya oblasts, the vegetable area has already been 75 percent planted.

TASHKENTSKIY OBKOM DISCUSSES LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

LD300953 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] UZTAG--The tasks of the oblast party organization in fulfilling the recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, contained in the letter to Tashkentskiy Obkom and Oblispolkom and all the oblast's working people and the decisions of the 16th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum were discussed at the obkom plenum held yesterday.

It was stressed in the report by obkom First Secretary B.R. Rakmimov and in the speeches that the output livestock produce has increased in the oblast in recent years. This was promoted by the course adopted toward the specialization and concentration of the sector. The experience of the Samarkand interkolkhoz fattening base and the Katta Kurgan livestock rearing and fattening complex was noted. A considerable amount of work has been done in strengthening the feed base: the assimilation of crop rotation systems is being completed and the alfalfa yield has increased considerably.

But nevertheless, the plenum noted, the measures scheduled for a sharp boost in stock-raising are being implemented too slowly in a number of rayons and farms. There is much to be done to improve the pedigree standard of public sector livestock and to increase the surrender weight of animals. The organization of livestock and poultry fattening on the subsidiary farms of enterprises and on the population's private plots can provide substantial additional livestock produce. The sector needs more experienced specialists.

The plenum was addressed by N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

On the same day N.D. Khudayberdyyev presented orders and medals to a group of leading agricultural production workers who were given the awards for high showings in their work in 1979.

SPRING SOWING CAMPAIGN PROGRESSING IN UKRAINE

AU300956 Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Summary] "The reports coming in from the republic's fields are evidence of the good morale of the farmers and of their aspiration to commemorate May Day with shock work. Spring crops have already been planted on more than 5 million hectares. More than a half of the spring crop area has been planted with grain in Volynskaya, Rovenskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts." Bobrinetskiy Rayon farms were the first in Kirovogradskaya Oblast to complete sugar beet sowing. Some 5,000 hectares of flax have been sown in Chernigovskaya Oblast.

PRIMORSKIY KRAY SPRING SOWING ENCOUNTERS PROBLEMS

OW271401 [Editorial Report] Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian at 0215 GMT on 25 April 1980 reports that due to a protracted and cold spring and unstable weather, the spring sowing campaign in Primorskiy Kray is not entirely successful. Pogranichnyy and Ussuriyskiy rayons have completed the sowing of early grain crops and Oktyabrskiy Rayon will complete this work soon. But judging by everything the struggle for the 1980 harvest will be very difficult. It has been proven in practice that in places where good organization and skill in tasking equipment and manpower are used to combat difficulties, the work in such places is successful.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

CORRESPONDENTS REPORT ON POPOV-RYUMIN FLIGHT

LD301240 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 30, TASS--TASS correspondents report from the Mission Control: The flight of Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin continues.

Under the programme of exploration of natural resources of the earth and studies of environment, the crew of the orbital complex is regularly conducting observations and photographing separate districts of the territory of the Soviet Union and world ocean. Alongside with photography from space with the use of the equipment operating in different ranges of the spectrum of electromagnetic waves, the cosmonauts are conducting visual observations of various geological formations, are determining the state of pastures and agricultural lands, are spotting sea areas for commercial fishing operations.

A great part of the scientific equipment on board the Salyut-6 station has already been prepared by the cosmonauts for use. In the framework of the programme of materials studies from space, a melting was performed with the use of the Splav unit to obtain semiconductor materials in conditions of microgravitation.

Experiments were started to measure the flows of gamma rays and charged particles in near-earth space with the use of a small-size gamma-ray telescope Yelena installed in the transfer chamber of the station.

The members of the crew have medical checks today. Specifically, reaction to the cardiovascular systems of the cosmonauts to the imitation of the hydrostatistic pressure with the use of the pressure suit Chibis was analysed. The clinical control was performed with the multi-functional registering equipment Polinom-2M.

An experiment for the studies of the oxygen regime in tissues of a man in weightlessness and a technological experiment with the use of the Kristall unit are planned for the afternoon.

According to the data of telemetric measurements and reports of the crew, the onboard systems of the space complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-35-Progress-9 are functioning normally.

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

BRIEFS

KAMCHATKA NATURAL PHENOMENON--An interesting phenomenon has been discovered by Kamchatka scientists. Waves of the Pacific Ocean striking against the coast during a storm sway the 370,000-square kilometer peninsula and these oscillations can be easily registered with the aid of ordinary seismic instruments. Thus it has been scientifically established that along with volcanos, geysers and tremors Kamchatka boasts another natural phenomenon. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 23 Apr 80 OW]

AMUR OBLAST TV RELAY--Another Ekran system television relay station has gone into operation in (Yuzhnyy Ulch) settlement. Builders of the bridge over the Zeya Reservoir and railway troops have been given the opportunity to view central television programs. This is the fourth relay station of its type commissioned in the oblast this year. The next one will be commissioned in Olekma. Specialists from the oblast radio and television transmitting center left for Olekma yesterday to install the equipment. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 24 Apr 80 OW]

FURTHER ON CELEBRATION OF AIR DEFENSE FORCES' DAY

Ustinov Issues Order of Day

LD291005 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 80 p 1

[Text of "Order of the USSR Defense Minister" No 106, Moscow, 13 April 1980]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and seamen, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade workers, engineers and technicians in the defense industry!

Comrade veterans of the Air Defense Forces!

Today the Soviet people and their armed forces are celebrating Air Defense Forces Day. This holiday is being marked in an atmosphere of high political and labor activeness among Soviet people in the struggle to fulfill the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and for a worthy greeting to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The elections to the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets were a shining manifestation of the monolithic unity of party and people.

The working people of the Soviet Union and army and navy servicemen, closely rallied around the Communist Party, the Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the party and government and angrily condemn the hegemonist policy of the U.S. ruling circles, their NATO partners and the present Chinese leaders, who have embarked on a path of dangerous political adventures, whipping up the arms race and stepping up the danger of war.

The Air Defense Forces, in a single combat formation with the servicemen of other branches of the USSR Armed Forces, reliably protect the Soviet people's peaceful labor and watch vigilantly over the socialist motherland's air borders. They are equipped with top class combat hardware and weapons and possess cadres who are well trained and boundlessly devoted to the cause of communism. Responding warmly to the party's call to make 1980 a year of Leninist shock work, servicemen in the Air Defence Forces are persistently resolving the tasks facing them, improving their combat skill and greeting their holiday with new successes in combat and political training.

I greet and congratulate you on the Air Defense Forces Day holiday!

I wish the personnel of the Air Defense Forces further successes in maintaining high vigilance and combat readiness, improving their political and military knowledge, mastering complex hardware and weapons and strengthening military discipline and organization.

I wish defense industry workers new labor successes in creating and improving combat hardware for the Air Defense Forces.

To mark Air Defense Forces Day I order that:

Today, 13 April, firework displays be held at 2100 in our motherland's capital--the Hero City of Moscow--and in the union republic capitals, the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula, and the Hero-Fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces and their valiant Air Defense Forces!

Glory to the CPSU--inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Romanov On Forces Functions

LD241357 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 13 April 1980 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article under the rubric "Today Is Air Defense Forces' Day" entitled "Guarding the Motherland's skies" by Col Gen S. Romanov, chief of the Air Defense Forces Main Staff, outlining the functions of the various elements of the Air Defense Forces--antiaircraft missile troops, air defense aircraft and radio engineering troops--stressing the sophistication of their equipment and their high educational standard and morale. The writer declares that "in cooperation with fighter aircraft, the antiaircraft missile troops are capable of providing important national facilities with an insuperable air defense and are ready at a moment's notice to destroy a powerful and technically well-equipped enemy," and points out that "in recent years the Air Defense Forces have resolutely pipped in the bud repeated attempts by the imperialist states to violate our motherland's aerial borders."

ACTIVITIES MARK ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF LENIN'S BIRTHDAY

Military Chiefs Meet

LD291047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 80 p 3

[Correspondent report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth was held at the Soviet Army Central Academy Theater on 17 April. Officers, generals and admirals of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the USSR Defense Ministry Main Inspectorate and the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate were present.

In the presidium were Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Eng Col Gen V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister; Army General I.N. Shkadov, chief, USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate; Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General V.I. Varennikov, first deputy chief, USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Army General A.I. Gribkov, first deputy chief, USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Col Gen S.I. Molokoyedov, deputy chief inspector, USSR Ministry of Defense; marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals and officers, veterans of the armed forces and Soviet Army personnel.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Col Gen A. I. Bukov, chief, USSR Armed Forces General Staff Political Department.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was unanimously elected the meeting's honorary presidium.

The floor was given to Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, to deliver the report. He emphasized that the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin--revolutionary and thinker of genius and creator of the Communist Party and the Soviet state--is a portentous date in the history of all mankind. The Soviet people, including armed forces servicemen, pay a tribute of profound respect to the leader and are persistently implementing his behests.

The ceremonial meeting participants adopted with great enthusiasm a greetings letter to the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee.

A concert followed the ceremonial meeting.

Academies Receive Honorary Diplomas

LD291049 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Apr 80 p 4

[Correspondent report: "Diplomas Presented"]

[Text] The F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Military Academy, the Prof N.Ye. Zhukovskiy Air Force Engineering Academy and the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy have been awarded honorary Lenin diplomas for selfless military labor and the fulfillment of socialist pledges for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

The diplomas were ceremonially presented to the academies' collectives by Army General V. Tolubko, commander in chief, Strategic Missile Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Air Chief Marshal P. Kutakhov, commander in chief, air force and USSR deputy defense minister, and Col Gen G. Sredin, first deputy chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. They warmly congratulated the commanders, professors, teaching staff and students on the awards and wished them new successes.

Honorary Lenin diplomas have also been presented to the Ulyanovsk V.I. Lenin Guards Higher Tank Command School, the Leningrad Higher Military-Political School of Air Defense and the Engels Higher Antiaircraft Missile Command School of Air Defense.

MOSKALENKO REPORTS TO PROPAGANDISTS ON VE-DAY ANNIVERSARY

LD251031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "For the Capital's Propagandists"]

[Text] Yesterday the Moscow Gorkom and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate held a meeting of propagandists of Moscow City at which an instructive report devoted to the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patrotic War was delivered. The report was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TRADE UNION WORK IN ARMED FORCES

LD291043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 80 p 3

[Correspondent report: "Conference of Trade Union Activists"]

[Text] An all-army conference of joint trade union committee chairmen and senior instructors of district, group of forces and fleet political directorates on work among workers and employees has been held in the M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central House.

Col Gen M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered a report "On the State of and Measures to Improve the Work of Trade Union Organizations in Further Developing the Labor and Sociopolitical Activeness of Army and Navy Workers and Employees in Light of the Decisions of the 25th Party Congress, the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the 16th USSR Trade Union Congress."

The conference participants shared work experience in mobilizing the efforts of working people in plants, enterprises and establishments to successfully implement party decisions and fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule.

The conference was addressed by Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief, USSR Armed Forces Rear Services.

Representatives of the central apparatus of the USSR Ministry of Defense, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the branches of the armed forces and executive of the CPSU Central Committee, the AUCCTU and the central committees of a number of trade unions participated in the work of the conference.

SEMINAR ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION TASKS HELD

LD281503 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 80 p 3

[Correspondent Report: "Scientific-Practical Seminar"]

[Text] A scientific-practical seminar of leading personnel of USSR Defense Ministry construction and billeting organs has been held in the Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. Military district deputy commanders for construction and billeting of troops, fleet deputy commanders for construction, chiefs of military district and fleet construction directorates, central planning institutes and higher engineering and construction schools and chiefs of political organs participated.

Eng Col Gen N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops, delivered a report on tasks of increasing the efficiency and quality of construction in 1980 and the 11th 5-Year Plan in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality" and the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. Lt Gen V. Bychenko, chief of the military construction units Political Directorate, delivered a report on the tasks of political organs and party organizations in ensuring the fulfillment of the 1980 capital construction plans, strengthening military discipline and training personnel.

The seminar was addressed by Comrades K. Vertelov, V. Ivanov, A. Sazonov, V. Charkin, N. Chekov, A. Fedorov, V. Tarasov, M. Shtern, N. Arefyev, V. Kunavin, L. Grunichev and others.

Participating in the work of the scientific-practical seminar were Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; chiefs of a number of USSR Defense Ministry main and central directorates and representatives of branches of the armed forces.

Within the framework of the scientific-practical seminar a conference of political organ chiefs of military construction units was held, which was addressed by Col Gen M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.